

The War In Pictures

AUG 17th
1918

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

NOTICE TO READER

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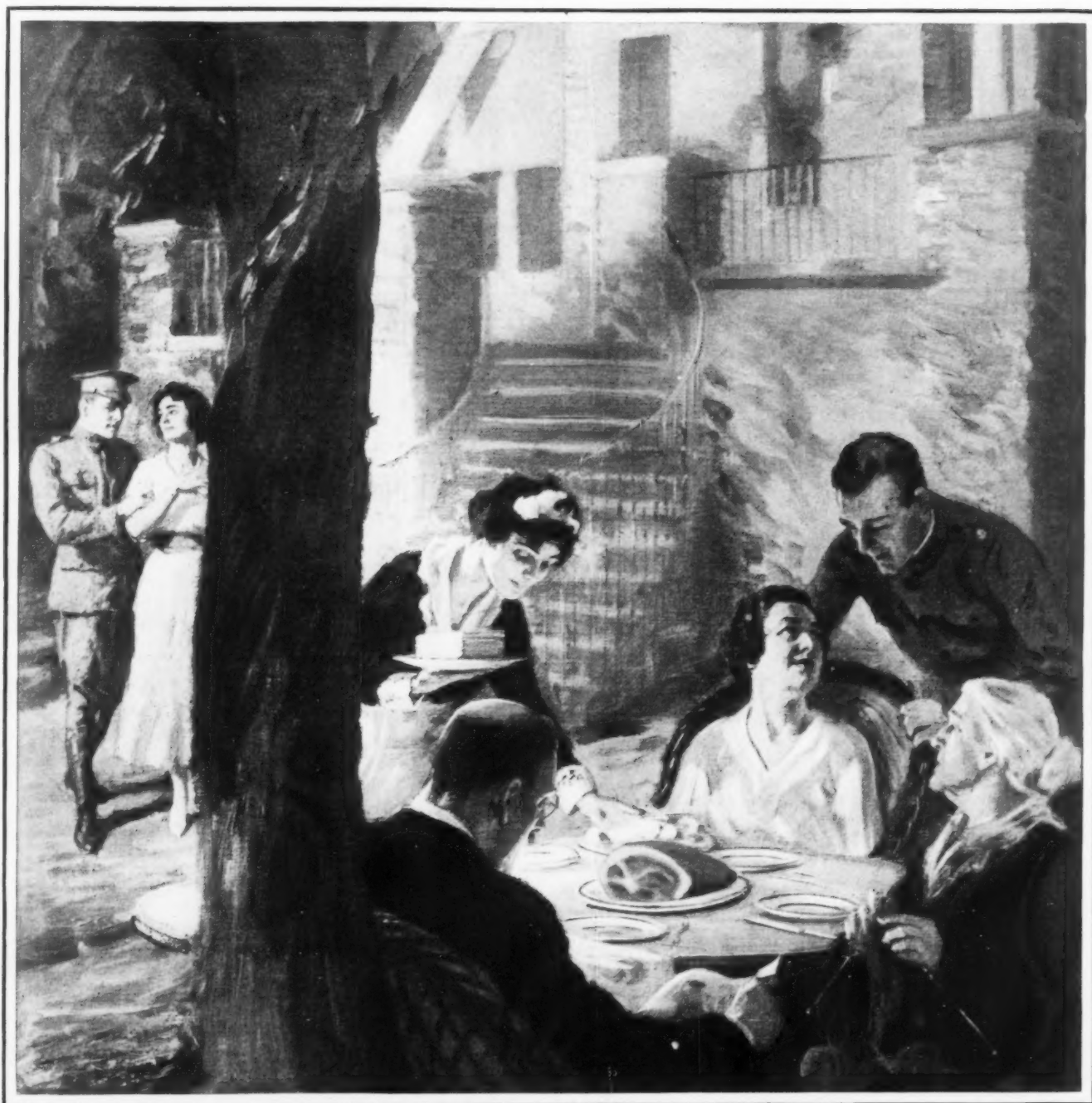
GRANT HAMILTON

"The vast merchant fleet we are building must become the greatest instrument of international probity, honesty and square dealing at the close of the war. It must become the vast and vital machine whereby America will prevent the oppression of the weak by the strong, the crushing of right by might. Five billion dollars

will be required to finish our programme for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world, aggregating 25,000,000 tons."

EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.

E d i t i o n O v e r 5 0 0 , 0 0 0 a W e e k



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AT the close of a long summer Sunday — supper on the lawn — and a Swift's Premium Ham, baked to a tempting brownness!

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Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Swift's Premium Ham



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in the Capitol building

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Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Men who think straight and decide quickly like a cigarette that, besides pleasing their taste, leaves them feeling fit throughout the day.



Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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CXXVII SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918 No. 3284

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

The Over-Estimated Hun

By JOHN H. PATTERSON, Dayton, Ohio

GERMAN efficiency has been over-estimated. She has imitated or stolen from other nations, especially from America. German manufacturers have stolen our own company's inventions and, at one time, even our name. America is five times as efficient as Germany. One American soldier, properly equipped, is equal to five German soldiers. See what we have invented for peace: Steamboat, telegraph, cotton-gin, sewing-machine, airbrake, typewriter, phonograph, modern printing press, telephone, electric light, trolley car, railroad train, sleeping-car, reaper, binder, thresher, high-speed elevator, skyscraper, tractor, cash register, turret-lathe, cheap automobile, Harveyized steel, gas engine, dictaphone, elevator, storage battery, shoe machinery, reinforced concrete, suspension and cantilever bridges and hundreds of other things. See what we have invented for war: Monitor, Merimac, and out of them the modern turreted ironclad; torpedo, wireless torpedo, submarine, repeating rifle, machine-gun, revolver, airplane, high explosive, and many others. What will we not invent, and do, to save our lives and liberty!

No Time for Strikes

WHEN the country entered the war President Wilson promulgated the doctrine, "No strikes or lockouts during the war." Samuel Gompers and other conservative labor leaders subscribed to the proposition as a patriotic war measure, and the employers have lived up to it. Labor has not followed its leaders, and recently 40,000 skilled workers in New England and New Jersey, engaged in Government contracts, went on strike. Stirred by this situation, which directly gave aid and comfort to the enemy, Senator Thomas (Democrat), of Colorado, who has given patriotic and loyal support to all the Government war policies, demanded the immediate enactment of an anti-strike law.

Workers, skilled and unskilled, are receiving the highest wages ever paid. As the investigation made in Bridgeport, Conn., demonstrated, the wage advances have been far in excess of the rise in prices. No one begrudges the workers the good fortune they are now enjoying, but men who strike under these conditions seem to have lost all sense of reasonableness. They will not listen even to their own leaders, for the striking shoe cutters at Brockton, Mass., refused to hear President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union when he attempted to address them. The worst feature of all strikes in this time of war is the lack of patriotism they reveal. In this connection we quote the following from a letter received at this office from a soldier at the front, a corporal who has been gassed:

As to strikes, I really believe I could charge a trench filled with short-sighted strikers at a time like this without the least compunction. A body of men who take advantage of a national situation to improve their personal one is no better than the Hun, and they are helping him, too. They want more money? Well, so do we. There are thousands of men in the army who are making cents now when they did make dollars. The average soldier in France receives about \$1.12 a week net, with clothes, food and lodging furnished. And when we are up the line there is no such thing as hours. We finish our work. That's all there is to it, and no one kicks.

Workmen who are tempted to go on strike ought to respond to such a reasonable statement as this. But all strikers are not reasonable or patriotic. We agree with Senator Thomas that the situation is so critical as to

demand an anti-strike law for the period of the war, and so does Secretary McAdoo, for in his talk to railway shop workers at Hillyard, Washington, he did not forget that the public deserves consideration. He said:

I want to give you a square deal and the public wants to give you a square deal, but the public wants you to give it a square deal as well. When your wages are raised, how do we get the money to pay it? We have to put up the rates on all American people, and if we do not treat them fairly they will refuse to sustain me in trying to help you. That is fair all around, isn't it?

I have conscientiously done the best I could for you, having just regard to your interest and the interests of the public. I want you to accept that decision like true patriots, putting country above self or selfish interests, like our brave soldiers are doing in France. If we all do our duty as well as our boys are doing theirs in France we shall soon plant the Kaiser face downward and keep him there. Let every railroad man hold onto his job and back Uncle Sam to the limit.

How Cooperation Wins

WHAT co-operation will do in an industry is shown by the history of the oil trade since we entered the war. Few realize the major part oil plays in war. At the battle of Chateau-Thierry, e. g., a complete surprise was effected by bringing up to the front cannon and horses by motor truck, some of the trucks carrying six and eight horses each, all within twenty-four hours. Great Britain has 400,000 motor lorries behind the battle lines, and all the other Allies have them in the same proportion. Mr. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, told producers and refiners at Tulsa, Okla., how the War Service Committee looked ahead and planned for the new and additional uses of oil the war would bring. It took into account the increase of the navy and the upbuilding of a merchant marine, many of whose ships would be oil burners, the airplane fleet, and a vast increase in motor trucks, and bent every effort to stimulate production.

Oil was not put under Government control, but the men who run the industry were put on their honor and left alone to work out the problem as a national and patriotic service. The result has been that prices have been kept down and production and refining increased. Chairman Bedford of the National Petroleum War Service Committee and Mr. M. L. Requa, head of the oil division of the Fuel Administration, have co-operated throughout the war, and united with all the producers to keep down the retail price of the refined product. If this method had been followed in the cases of coal, copper and wheat instead of fixing prices arbitrarily, how much better off the country would be now and how much better it would be for these industries when the war is over. At the time we entered the war we counseled the simple plan that has worked out so admirably in the case of oil. We said the American captain of industry was not only the most capable person in his particular industry, but also that his loyalty and patriotism were unquestioned and that he could be trusted to solve the war problems for the good of the whole country.

The condition of the oil industry is a signal proof of the success of this method, while Government control and price-fixing have made a failure equally spectacular in the case of coal.

Missions and Democracy

WHAT has missionary work to do with winning the war or with the conservation of the great democratic principles for which the Allied Powers are fighting? The average person is apt to conclude that Christian missions have little to do with the burning questions of the hour, and having loaned his money to the Government and responded to Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war calls, he has been inclined to cut down his missionary contributions.

The Christian gospel, as taught by the free churches, has always prepared the way for democracy. A letter from Dr. Fred R. Brown, Methodist missionary of Nanchang shows how the Christian missionary is preparing China to take her place in the new world order. He points out that "the leaven of democracy is really penetrating through the agency of Christianity into the most darkened corners of China's heathenism."

The schools of the missionaries are the most democratic institutions the Chinese know. The missionary work of the church is bringing remote sections into touch with world progress, and for this reason it never deserved support more than now.

Alumni Loyalty

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, faced with an unprecedented operating deficit, due to the war, has inaugurated a movement to raise a million-dollar endowment fund. It is called the Alumni Loyalty Fund, and all alumni are urged to stand by their alma mater in this critical hour. Dartmouth College has already raised its deficit, and practically all of our colleges and universities are experiencing the need of greater gifts to offset the loss of revenue from students who have gone to war.

Syracuse is proud of the fact that the number of students, recent graduates and faculty members in war service numbers approximately 2,000. Washington wants the universities to keep open, and is constantly calling upon them for technically trained men. Syracuse is giving a summer course in various technical lines to over 500 drafted soldiers. In the fall the University will be placed upon a full military basis.

Under the wise direction of Chancellor Day, Syracuse has taken foremost rank among the nation's great educational institutions. Let its alumni and all its other friends and admirers rally to it now with the financial support that will guarantee its future usefulness to the nation. What is true of Syracuse is equally true of all other educational institutions.

The Plain Truth

CONGRESS! The New York World, whose Democracy and loyalty to President Wilson are unquestioned, calls the House Ways and Means Committee to task for failing to deal intelligently and fearlessly with the question of war profits tax. The criticism is well deserved and emphasizes the belief held by many thoughtful people that ex-President Taft was right when he said at the Saratoga Convention that the best way to help President Wilson to win the war is by electing a Republican House of Representatives. But the first consideration in the fall elections is to choose men who are committed heart and soul to the winning of the war. The second is to vote for men of business ability and with the willingness to listen to expert advice on methods of revenue raising instead of plunging recklessly on as the Ways and Means Committee has done. This Committee has been severely criticised for failing to meet the nation's needs in time of war, but none has been greater than its self-imposed censure, when, after seven months' work on a revenue bill it had to ask for the appointment of a commission to iron it out and is now drafting a new bill.

PRETEXT! The suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company by the Federal Government, involving possible damages of seventeen million dollars, rests upon a technical violation of the postal laws for sending night letters by messengers instead of by wire. It is not held that the Company failed to live up to its contracts in delivering messages on time. Officials of the company state that the wires were overloaded with business, much of it for the Government, and that if the night letters in question had been held back to take their turn on the wires, they would not have reached their destinations promptly. This action had its inception at the time when the Commercial Telegraphers' Union initiated a campaign to induce Western Union employees to join their union. When the Western Union refused to accede to the demands of a meddlesome outside organization, the Company's method of cutting red tape to increase efficiency was called to the Government's attention as the basis of a suit, since it involved a technical violation of law. Could anything be more contemptible than the conduct of public officials in lending themselves to such an underhanded scheme?

BULLDOZING! Thomas J. Mooney, condemned by a carefully selected and unbiased jury to die for throwing bombs into the San Francisco preparedness parade of July, 1916, has had a stay of execution granted until Dec. 13, 1918, by Governor Stephens. The Governor says he takes this action that every one "may be assured that the fullest consideration will be given to this case by the executive and the judicial branches of the Government of California." The reply of the Mooney bulldozers to this reprieve is an appeal to President Wilson to transfer the case from the California State courts to the Federal courts, a thing which the President has on authority to do. Senator Phelan of California, speaking in the Senate July 23d on the reported irregularity of Mooney's trial, said, "There was nothing irregular in the court processes. He had a fair trial. I believe Mooney and his associates were victims of their own cupidity and that they were bribed by German money to perpetrate this crime." The Supreme Court of the State, with all the facts before it issued a preliminary order denying a new trial and on July 22d affirmed its preliminary order. There has been nothing irregular in the court processes, yet all sorts of threats have been made to secure Mooney's pardon. Even the Petrograd Socialists threatened violence against our Ambassador if Mooney were not pardoned. At a meeting of Chicago sympathizers Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the National War Labor Board is reported to have demanded that President Wilson should send troops into California to free Mooney, if the Governor doesn't pardon him. A man who talks in such a fashion is not qualified to hold an important governmental position.

A WAR MESSAGE

TO WHITE TRUCK OWNERS

THE use and demand for White Trucks in war service by both the United States and French armies has reached such proportions as to seriously affect deliveries of commercial units until production at the factory overtakes urgent military needs.

While this will delay the immediate filling of commercial orders, there will be no interruption in the making and distributing of parts, which will continue to be supplied as promptly and as abundantly as ever. White Service will efficiently provide for the many thousands of White Trucks operating in all parts of the country.

The company makes this public explanation for the assurance and protection of its innumerable customers and prospective customers, in the confident belief that they will recognize and approve a course of action which puts the national welfare first.



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

The Godmothers of France

Drawn by C. LEROY BALDRIDGE, Staff Artist



At the beginning of the war the "marraine," or godmother, became an institution. Here is Henriette, who stayed in her town even after the various "etat major" withdrew.



Later on the abuses of the relationship brought the marraines into disfavor with the French and American governments. Our boys call Helene, a milkmaid, "Mary Pickford."



Not over serious.



A sister to many.



Mr. Baldridge writes, "I have not secured every type of marraine, for there are as many types as there are women in France."

One of Uncle Sam's post-offices at the front, through which the real, and the only tolerable, marraine corresponds with her adopted soldier. To avoid abuse of the system our men are forbidden to correspond with persons unknown to them or to advertise for a correspondent.



These sketches were collected at various points all the way from Nice and Monte Carlo to Paris and back of the west front lines.

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

THE Second Battle of the Marne is entering its final stage and promises to result in a success for the Allies scarcely less important than Joffre's famous victory of 1914. Despite the enemy's stubborn resistance, General Foch steadily whittled away the Marne salient until the Germans, unable to make a definite stand, were driven beyond the line of the River Vesle. Indeed, it is by no means impossible that they will be unable to hold, and a further retreat to the line of the River Aisne may be forced. The German withdrawal from the Marne has been in no sense a rout or a disorderly retreat. It has been covered by furious rear-guard fighting which at several points succeeded in bringing the Allied advance temporarily to a standstill. But Foch evidently has had the men and guns to continue his inexorable pressure, and once the Germans lost the important distributing point of Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French, astride the Ourcq, drove in to the northwest, German resistance began to crumble away in so perilous a fashion that a rapid retreat toward the Vesle seemed inevitable. This more particularly since American units operating against the southern tip of the enemy's dwindling salient were renewing their attack with vigor and success. The problem once more narrows down to a question of reserves. If Foch is able to continue his pressure at the present rate the enemy's whole position in that section of France will soon be in grave danger.

Battle for Position in 1919

There is one point which it will be well to bear in mind in considering tactical and strategic developments during the remainder of the present year. The campaign of 1918 has now pretty much narrowed down to a battle for position in 1919. Only a few more weeks of good fighting weather remain. Neither side can have much hope of striking a really decisive blow this year. Even the German higher command must realize that General Foch's successful counter-offensive has saved Paris from all present danger of capture or bombardment from comparatively short range. The most the enemy can hope for any offensive during the remainder of this year is that it will develop a sufficiently dangerous prospect of a renewed drive on the capital in 1919 to make good propaganda material for a winter peace offensive. And even this is an extremely remote possibility with the approaching depletion of the German reserves and the continuous arrival of American reinforcements in France.

The fact is that the Germans must face the prospect of defensive warfare in 1919, and in all of General Foch's

present plans he is doubtless looking forward to next spring when American forces in France will be sufficiently large to permit him to definitely seize the initiative and strike out in a large scale offensive for decisive victory. This is not meant to intimate that the future fighting of this year will be perfunctory or intermittent. Far from it. The Germans are likely to make the most desperate efforts to regain the initiative and we may as well face the fact that the present Allied lines on the western front are not nearly so favorable for offensive operations as they were at the beginning of the fighting last spring. As we have pointed out above, the Second Battle of the Marne is still in a state of flux. It has progressed far enough to make it reasonably certain that the final result will be an important Allied victory. It is likely, however, that the fighting will soon flare up elsewhere on the western front. Recent raiding operations suggest that the British may be preparing for a big offensive movement. From similar indications it looks as if the Allies were anticipating a German drive from the Picardy salient down the valley of the River Oise. From a political standpoint this would be the logical place for the Germans to strike if they still have sufficient reserves for another large-scale offensive.

Let us assume, however, for the sake of argument, that the campaign of 1918 will end with the Germans driven back across the Vesle or the Aisne, and with the lines on the remainder of the western front occupying substantially their present positions. There is good reason to hope that the Allies will do better than this, but we can, perhaps, assume this as a minimum of achievement. What then would be the situation confronting the enemy in 1919? In the first place his gains during 1918 would have considerably lengthened the front to be held by him and this in the face of a large superiority in manpower which American aid is certain to bring to the Allies by next spring. The deep salients which the Germans have thrust into the Allies' lines in Picardy and Flanders would be admirably suited for renewed offensive operations—but such offensives could scarcely be undertaken in the face of considerably superior numbers. In view of these facts there is a possibility of voluntary German retirements during the winter, similar to Hindenburg's retreat in 1917. In other words, it seems likely that the Germans would either have to stand on the defensive in their present positions or else straighten and shorten their lines. The enemy's decision would in this event depend upon the comparative numerical strength of the two opposing forces.

Why American Draft Age Must Be Raised

This is why the American draft age must be either raised or lowered, or more probably both. If the present rate at which troops are being transported to France is maintained the spring of 1919 would probably see not far from 3,000,000 American soldiers abroad. This in turn would mean that at least 2,000,000 additional troops would be undergoing training in the United States in order to maintain our army in France at a strength of 3,000,000. Short of drawing so heavily upon skilled workers in present deferred classifications as to seriously cripple war industries, there is no possible method of raising an American army of this size without extending the present draft age limits. It is clear that our Government in laying its plans along these lines does not underestimate the task ahead of the Allies next year. To break the German front, shortened and strengthened as it may be in 1919 on a sufficiently large scale for decisive strategic victory, will require a concentration of men and materials in France and Flanders such as has not yet been seen during the war. Upon the quantity of men, guns, airplanes, and other material between now and the spring of 1919 will depend the question of whether or not the war must be prolonged into 1920 for Allied victory.

A Word on Our Attitude at Home

Now that our soldiers have proved themselves of the best, as everybody expected them to prove themselves, there is danger that we at home may over-emphasize our present part in the battle-line. Already the newspaper headings are causing the people on the street to slap each other on the back and remark, "It's all over now, I guess," "Uncle Sam is the boy to do it," etc. Of course pride in our men and confidence in our final success is most necessary and desirable, but let it not prove a trap for our own humbling. Let us remember, when we rejoice in the discomfiture of our enemies, that there are a few millions of French, British and Italians at the front and that our gallant boys are not doing all the fighting. I do not believe in being a joy-killer but the "professional American" with his self-satisfaction and, shall we say, "over-buoyancy" of spirit, is likely at this time to tread upon the toes of our gallant Allies most unnecessarily and wrongfully. Let us remember in all humbleness that we are only newcomers upon the battle-field and proud as our part has been it should not distort our judgment or blind us to the credit due those soldiers who for four bad years have held the frontier for civilization.



United States infantry resting in a field just behind the Marne front. These troops belong to a division that has won great glory in the fighting of the past two months. Now that

the offensive has passed to the Allied side the dash of our men is working most favorably in breaking down the Hun morale. Apparently the American advance is not to be denied.

Women Workers in Our Shipyards

Exclusive Photographs from HORACE E. THOMAS



Women working in the Columbia River district shipyards in the Northwest. Employers have found that women workers are not to be regarded lightly and hundreds are employed regularly in the most arduous work in the yards and machine shops. In one yard at Portland, Oregon, 15 women are employed in the block department. The women above operate metal lathes for 8 hours a day. The two in the foreground were formerly school teachers. The machines are more easily managed than unruly pupils.



Adjusting ball bearings, made by women into iron pulleys for ships. "Formerly I believed this was work only men could do," said one employer. "Now I know after three months' trial that women's hands instinctively do the right thing. I can use many women in this business."

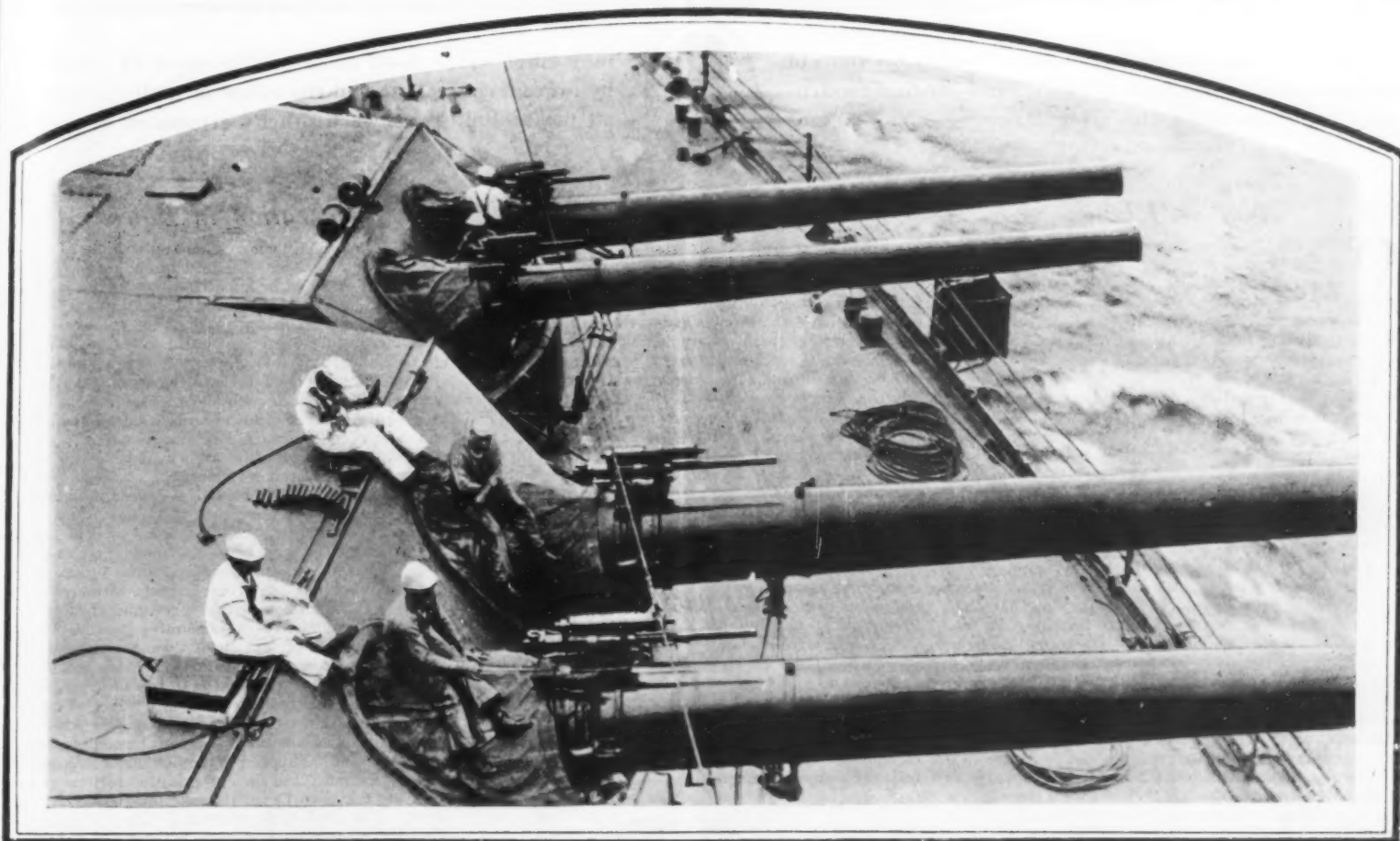


Women workers in molten metal are to be found in another establishment. They turn out wheels, bridge work and castings. They make the sand moulds and pour in the hot metal, as the two above, and finish off the castings when cool. The work is no harder than washing for a big family.

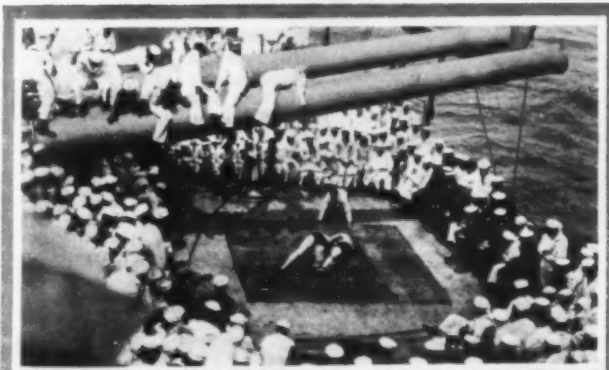


Tamping a mould. These moulds in sand must be absolutely perfect or the casting is useless. It is said that the women take great pains with their work and in many cases are faster and attend to work more closely than the men. Many of the women were formerly engaged in clerical work.

Work and Play in the Naval World



LETT
Training for battle work. Our sailors learning to use range finders and to point big guns. The American Navy prides itself on the superb marksmanship of its gun crews and when the big test comes we believe our gunnery will be superior to that of other nations.



OF GUNNEL.
War on the mat. An exciting wrestling match on board an American battleship, officers as well as men watching it with great interest. Most of the spectators have found places in the parquet, but a few occupy "gallery seats" on the huge hurlers of shells. Sailors from the great ships say there is no let up in interest in athletics in the Navy though work is now heavy.



JOYING
To avoid Hooverizing, join the Navy. Our bluejackets sometimes indulge in even real turtle soup and steaks, as was the case with those who captured these armored denizens of the deep. The sea at a certain point was covered with mammoth turtles and three of the finest were shot and hauled aboard the man-of-war. Feasting on a large scale followed.



BAKER
Getting the periscope. The wigwagger is signaling that the "near" submarine in the distance has been hit. The deck of the battleship, cleared for action, is as bare as a rugless floor. Our men long for a shot at a Hun battleship.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Not an Island

ONCE I was talking in a garden with a sister of a British Prime Minister. "The English people have been wonderfully sure in their political instincts," I said; "in the way they have made the progress of democracy keep pace with general development. When the people have needed a certain amount of extra power they have taken it." She answered promptly: "We have given it to them." The grand lady's mode of stating history had to a democrat something of undesirable pride, but her view also was true. The British people have known better than most peoples what they needed and what they did not need at any time, but also the British governing class has known better than others when and how to yield. That successful political experience, deep grained, is apparently going to tide them smoothly over the industrial revolution also. Their probable leadership in industrial democracy will be due to their leadership in political democracy.

After the war England, I think it is no exaggeration to say, will face problems more profound than those that confront any other nation, possibly excepting Russia. England's long history of freedom for herself, and the leadership in conquering freedom for Europe, has been inseparable from the fact that she was an island, and therefore able to decide when she would take part in the conflicts of the Continent, and when she would not. Michelet said: "The history of England can be written in one sentence: England is an island." What submarines and flying machines have done in this war is as nothing compared with what they will do if there is ever another European conflict, and this terrific change means that the whole political philosophy of England will have to be seen in a new light. She is to be an island no longer.

Bottomley

AN American friend, accustomed to reading English newspapers, said to me the other day, "Who is this Horatio Bottomley I see referred to?" Bottomley is a curious phenomenon. He has an immense following of the empty-headed, but whether he has any appreciable power is a disputed question. In discussing the rulers of England today, especially in discussing Lord Northcliffe, as a bitter jest somebody occasionally adds Mr. Horatio Bottomley to the list. Indeed when I was in England one of the foremost leaders of the Liberal party, after a brilliant attack on the present Prime Minister, told me that Lord Northcliffe could get his scalp, and would. "If he does," I asked, "whom will he put in his place?" "Anybody," he replied, "that he chooses. Very likely Bottomley." The editor of *John Bull* is known to all England. He is notable for his careful choice of mental fodder for what Sainte-Beuve called *l'homme moyen sensuel*; the average earthy man. He is the most popular writer in the British yellow field, as undisturbed by what we call principles as any creature in the world. He has no conscience, no heart, and little of the higher intellect. He is a wonderful salesman of the shoddiest wares. He is an expert in window dressing of a species always cheerful and always vacant. He represents something below our own journalism, just as the *Manchester Guardian* represents something above it. But Bottomley is not a political problem. He is merely a problem in national education. The journalistic problem is Northcliffe.

Northcliffe

LORD NORTHCLIFFE has his grip on all classes. The *Daily Mail* and other smaller fry of his attend to the Bottomley readers, whereas the solidest minds in the kingdom still feel it necessary to read the *Times*. Although it has changed since its great days, it still has more actual important news than any other London paper. Lord Northcliffe is interested in problems of government. He watches the classes and their bias as closely as the masses and theirs. He is skilful at creating the illusion of power. He learned that, largely at Lord Haldane's own suggestion, Lord Kitchener had been asked to take the War Office. Fortunately for Lord Northcliffe the fact could not yet be made public, so he

had plenty of time to howl against Lord Haldane and for Lord Kitchener. When Mr. Asquith learned that Lord Kitchener had not given him the correct facts about the shell supply, Northcliffe learned it also and had one of his best chances. The fall of the Asquith Government was another chance, but I shall not at present attempt the inside story of that fall. Occasionally Northcliffe learns governmental intentions a little too late and becomes ridiculous, as in the case where his sudden demand for a measure was published the very day the measure was put into effect. With this desire to seem to exercise power goes a willingness to swing with the tide, as in cheering Ulster to rebellion in 1914 and making a specialty of Home Rule in 1917. In 1899 he said: England "has always respected the German character, whereas she has gradually come to feel a contempt for France." In 1903 he said: "I would not tolerate that anyone should print in my journal the least thing which might today wound France; but, on the other hand, I would not like anyone to insert anything that could please Germany." He has power but it is the power of a follower. When he tried his hand independently at handing Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil out of office his failure was complete. He watches to see where the world is going and runs ahead and barks. Through this variety of editorial talents, plus great business ability, his power has become such that many deem it a menace to free government, and one of the problems England is considering, in her quiet way, is the wisdom of limiting the number of newspapers that can be controlled by any one man.

Sparrows

IN some parts of the United States more birds than usual are found this summer. In plumage and song, this interest of life has been increased. The reason is found largely in the severity of last winter. The hardy English sparrows spend the year around, even in our colder States, but this time many of them were frozen. These sparrows are sturdy fellows, notable for fighting powers, gifted in organized aggression. Does this show any general superiority to the birds they drive away? Would it be better to have many birds, each beautiful and tuneful after his own kind, or a universe of sparrows? And how would it do to change the name of the aggressive breed to Prussian sparrows?

Mother of All

IN that vivid book, Olgin's "Soul of the Russian Revolution"—perhaps the best introduction to Russian affairs accessible to Americans—one scene quotes a peasant's arguments against the private ownership of land. His texts are all from the Bible—as Ezekiel, chapter 47, verses 21-2, and Leviticus, chapter 25, verse 23. All the advanced Russian revolutionaries are fighting against landed proprietorship, but although Leninists believe in community ownership they have to yield to the peasants in their insistence on smallholdings. Meantime the people who made the Bible, facing the land question again, still hold that the land is something that should not be subject to monopoly. They, however, take the solution not of division into small holdings but of community ownership. In Palestine under Jewish rule there is to be no ownership of land by individuals. In the Zionist convention at Pittsburgh among the resolutions were:

Second—To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people of the land, of all natural resources, and of all public utilities.

Third—All land owned or controlled by the whole people shall be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.

"Woe to them," says Isaiah, "that lay field to field till there is no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth." After twenty centuries of wandering the Jews, re-establishing their home, do it on the basis of their great prophets. They hold that the land, source of all wealth, great mother of us all, is not a proper object of monopoly.

Cooperation in Palestine

THE same Zionist congress referred to in the last paragraph also passed this resolution: "The cooperative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial undertakings." Readers of my pages in the issue of July 6th know that I said the proletariat must be abolished; four clear and essential steps would abolish it; and of these perhaps the greatest is cooperation. It is therefore with the keenest pleasure that I hear of the success of an experiment on a small scale under war conditions in Palestine. Since 1914 scarcity, disease, depreciated currency, have combined to reduce the Jewish workers almost to starvation. During the war a small group decided to take the most immediate and effective step. About three years ago, 450 workers formed a cooperative society in order to fight against the rise in prices. Each worker contributed 10 francs and with this capital of 4,500 francs the society began to make its purchases. As a result the members of the society were able to purchase four times cheaper than the ordinary public. This cooperative society, "Mashbir," embraces at present about 3,000 persons and has a budget of 18,000 francs. Their first year of business showed a profit. During the second year, robbery and plunder by the Turks changed this profit into a loss. The third year has now shown them again paying their way. This society includes not only workmen, but also teachers and clerks. It has applied to the Commission for a credit of 120,000 francs and for authorization for one of their group to travel to Egypt to make purchases. It is, indeed, on a small scale compared with the business I cited in July 6th, but the lesson is the same: the strongest single answer to the cost of living lies in cooperation.

What Newspapers?

THIS is from Stevenson: "Something that seems quite new, or that seems insolently false or very dangerous, is the test of a reader. If he tries to see what it means, what truth excuses it, he has the gift, and let him read. If he is merely hurt or offended, or exclaims upon his author's folly, he had better take to the daily papers." Then indeed the objectionable opinions, as Galsworthy puts it, can be "quietly and decently driven into the system and allowed to fester there." George Bernard Shaw says of toleration that the ordinary man accepts the word because it is respectable; "but what he means by toleration is toleration of doctrines that he considers enlightened, as by liberty, liberty to do what he considers a right." What kind of newspapers can Stevenson have intended?

Pushkin

GILBERT MURRAY is needed for Russia's greatest poet—a translator of his verse who could bring the Russian Shakespeare as near to English-speaking peoples as Mr. Murray has brought Euripides. This need was recalled on seeing in the *Springfield Republican*, one of our most cultivated newspapers, the attempt of a correspondent to render one of Pushkin's poems. He gave the meaning, but to give anything like the poetry would require the lucky combination of knowledge and literary faculty that Mr. Murray possesses. Many of us have come to look upon Tolstoi and Dostoevsky as the two greatest literary figures who have flourished in the last seventy-five years. Yet both of these men are held by Russians as clearly below Pushkin as we hold Milton below Shakespeare. This feeling for the foremost figure of Russian literature can be found earnestly expressed in the letters of Dostoevsky. To translate verse is always in part to traduce it, yet even by those who are not linguists some flashes from Goethe's *Faust* may be discerned, or from Dante, while of Molière, a large part is open in all tongues. A poet like Æschylus, where the language is beaten gold, is almost untranslatable, but I understand (with joy) that Mr. Murray is to make the experiment. The problem of putting Pushkin into English is much easier. It is not so easy as translating Molière, but it is about like putting Shakespeare into German. It surely ought to be done; but don't all speak at once.

The War's Shadows in Greece

Photographs from DR. FRITS HOLM, Staff Correspondent



The Hellenic Kingdom having been saved from the German clutch, the Allies on the war front in that country are being loyally aided by numerous Greek troops. The latter's capable commander - in - chief, General Dangelis, is seen (at left) in the carriage with the British General Milne. General Dangelis was formerly the Secretary of War.



Soldiers of Greece, injured or ill, are assured the most competent medical care. The above modern and well - equipped Greek Red Cross Hospital, somewhere in the land of Venizelos, with its fine corps of surgeons and nurses, has been a haven for many wounded fighting men. The Greek front in Macedonia lies along the river Struma.



Greek troops have participated in numerous actions and have displayed the bravery of their ancestors. This hospital, in March last, gave refuge to a large number of wounded Greeks.



That the Allied forces in Greece have not achieved greater results is not due to lack of good commanders. That is evident from this splendid body of Greek and French officers in which General Dangelis is the principal figure. Under more favorable conditions these leaders of fighting men may be expected to do full credit to themselves and to give a distinct impetus to the turning of the tide against the foes of freedom. There may be great news some day from the Balkans.



Very cordial relations exist between the different nationalities of the Allied forces in Greece. Here may be observed a group of Greek and British officers hobnobbing most harmoniously.



Tank men at the officers' training school at Gettysburg, with Mrs. McClary, the author, in the center. At her feet is her 9-year old son, the tank mascot.

"The Give 'Em Hell Boys"

By EULA McCLARY

* Photographs from the Author



I NTERESTING note. The tank corps is rated three points higher in the U. S. A. than any other branch of the service, including aviation."

Thus ran a postscript of a pencil-scribed letter from a recruit lately enlisted with the tank corps which is in training at Gettysburg, Pa., impatiently awaiting over-seas call. For the T. C. men enlisted to see service at once.

That the tank corps is the most dangerous branch of our fighting service, the least dangerous branch of which is dangerous enough God knows, should rouse the interest of anyone and I followed the irresistible call to Camp Colt where they start to "Treat 'Em Rough." Two weeks at that beautiful but inaccessible spot, among those interesting and purposeful men, made me want to be a man as I never wanted anything in my life before.

They are men of courage, daring, purpose, most of them outside the draft age, soldiers of fortune in the big, fine sense of the word. The spirit of adventure, a common interest in motors and gas engines, brings them together. Most of them are quiet men with a sense of humor, which seems to be an important soldier quality.

By the time this story sees print, the "Treat 'Em Rough" days of the tank corps, which is not yet six months old, will have passed. "Treat 'Em Rough" is not strong enough to express the treatment these men mean to hand the Twentieth Century Barbarians. The alley cat and all his toughness has its place, but when thousands of men of tank caliber get together and discuss the treatment we owe the German emperor "Treat 'Em Rough" becomes a parlance of the drawing-room and nothing less expressive than "Give 'em Hell" will do. Hence the title of this article and the new totem, "Give 'em Hell" it is and "Give 'em Hell" it will be.

Originally the tank corps was the 65th Engineers. But the work of the tanks became so important and tremendous a factor that it was necessary to make it a separate corps. In romance and danger it leads every branch of our combative service as its rating plainly signifies. So dangerous are the regiments of the tank

corps, which is an offensive arm for fighting forces, that the consensus of opinion among tankers is that aviation is a "soft job." Enlisted with the tanks as privates are many men who were privates or officers with the aviation when it ranked highest in our military service. They have left the air service and its thrills and dangers that they may be with the most dangerous service and get into action soon where a good fight is sure.

But they will not remain privates long. The private in the tank corps is indeed a rarity. Over seventy-five per cent. of the men are non-commissioned or commissioned officers. The heavy tanks, which have the largest companies, have only sixty privates to a company, thirty of whom are rated as first-class privates, a non-commission rank. According to numbers, the enlisted pay roll of the T. C. is the largest in our army. Chevrons, gold and silver bars, are the usual finishing touches of the tank uniform. So rare indeed are privates, that my 9-year-old son, who is summing as mascot with the heavy tanks, and I had the following dialogue the other morning:

"Where did you get that tank service pin, Tom?"

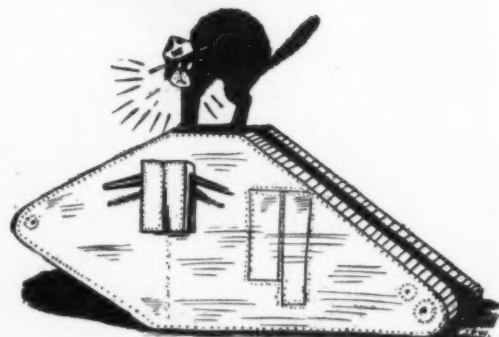
"From an officer."

"What is his name?" I queried, wishing to thank the officer.

"I don't know, mother. Gee, I can't know"



The tank used for recruiting purposes in action in front of the New York Public Library. When the treat 'em rough action begins Fifth Avenue sidewalks are densely packed.



TREAT 'EM ROUGH

the names of all the officers when there are more officers than privates, especially second lieutenants."

And I gave up, for I knew just how he felt.

In the tanks every man with the ability to lead men has a good chance to earn a commission. The officers of the tank corps are "hand picked," from the most proved in courage in the army. Hereafter the officers will all be chosen from the ranks of the Tank Corps itself. A certain type of officer is needed and he can best be found among the men who have qualified in the enlisted personnel. To prepare such officers for their task, there has been established at Camp Colt an officers' training camp, representative of the tank corps and its spirit. It is the only student officers' training camp of the kind in our country. The course is one month of intensive study and training. The head instructor, Lieutenant Feagin, is a young chap from Georgia, and right here let it be stated that the number of Southerners with the tank corps is very large. This instructor is one of the youngest junior officers at Camp Colt, both in age and seniority a shave-tail. Yet he was chosen because by the very nature of the tanks each man has an unhindered opportunity to establish his ability, his special qualifications if he has any.

The officers' training camp enrolls 100 men each camp. At the end of a month's intensive training the graduate pupil is amply qualified to assume duties as second lieutenant. If he makes good as a shave-tail, the time to a silver bar is short. The corps is growing so rapidly that a captaincy rank is within the legitimate hopes of every man wearing a gold bar on his collar today. Company after company is being organized and the most desirable company commanders are men who have qualified in the Tank Student Officers' School. A private enlisted today may command his own company three months hence. It is up to him.

Continued on page 228

The Orient's Finest Fighting Men



Japanese soldiers, of whom this page gives glimpses, are among the best in the world. Wonderfully well trained, they are full of vim and dash and like to take obstacles, solid or liquid, on the run, as the infantry shown here, crossing a creek, are doing. Japan's forces may yet play a potent part in saving Russia from Hun oppression.



PHOTOGRAPH BY ADACHI

The valor and devotion of the rank and file of an army amount to little unless efficiently directed. Japan's military service has been fortunate in its brainy commanders. In the Russo-Japanese war several Japanese generals became famous for remarkable achievements. Brains still dominate in the warrior world of Nippon. Here are the military geniuses of present-day Japan: Front row, right to left, General Uchara, Chief of the General Staff; General Oshima, Minister of War, and Lieutenant-General Tanaka, Vice-Chief of the General Staff.

There is no Indian stolidity about the Japanese soldiers. Give them health and a holiday and they will cause the average man's fun to appear solemn. The same fund of energy which makes them wonderful fighters bubbles up in jollity when they are at leisure, or resting.

The Roll of Honor



Lieutenant Carl O. Rosequist of Evans-ton, Ill., who lost his life in action in France. He had a command in the 18th U.S. Infantry.



Lieutenant Thomas M. Golden of Philadelphia, who was killed in action in France while leading his men gallantly against the enemy.



Lieutenant Charles Abbott Dean of Chicago, Ill., an officer of the 2nd U. S. Engineers killed in action in France.



Lieutenant George T. O'Laughlin, of Racine, Wis., killed in an air-plane accident over here. He was the son of Mrs. John O'Laughlin.



Lieutenant John V. Curry of Plains, Pa., of the 28th Infantry, killed in battle in France on May 30th while fighting valiantly.



Lieutenant Richard W. Murphy of Greens-boro, Ala., died from wounds received in action in France while leading his men.



Lieutenant Jerome L. Goldman of St. Louis, Mo., killed in action in France. He was 30 years old. Goldman was killed by a shell.



Lieutenant Carl A. Johnson, 27 years old, of the 126th Infantry, formerly of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) News, lately killed in action.



Lieutenant Malcolm M. Johnstone, of Arlington, Washington, killed in action in France while serving bravely with the Engineer Corps.



Captain Lloyd W. Williams of the famous Marine Corps, died of wounds received in action. His home was in Washington, D. C.



Lieutenant Harry Ross of Philadelphia, prominent in athletics at University of Pennsylvania, killed in airplane accident in Texas.



Lieutenant Maurice G. Smith of Leominster, Mass., killed in training at Taleferro Field, Texas, when his machine fell 2000 feet.



Lieutenant R. H. Fawcett of Alexandria, Va., who was killed in an airplane collision at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.



Lieutenant Earle H. Neville of Winona, Minn., killed in France fighting a German air-plane. Lieutenant Neville died gallantly.



Lieutenant R. Gray, Jr., of Richmond Hill, L. I., killed in airplane accident at Gerstner Field while in training for overseas service.



Lieutenant Carl W. Eyman, age 26, of Lancaster, O., killed at the front in France recently while on air-plane bombing service.



Lieutenant H. A. Buermyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., killed in action in France. He was a prominent Columbia University athlete.



Lieutenant George MacNish of Stevens Point, Wis., died in France as an officer of the 161st Infantry, "Sunset" Division.



Walton K. Smith of Milwaukee, Wis., of the Royal Flying Corps, killed in air-plane accident on eve of starting for France.



Captain Harland E. Major of Crescent, O., of the 6th Machine Gun battalion, Marine Corps, killed in action in France not long ago.

A Plague of Hun Spies

By JOHN C. KLEIN

Photographs by the Author

HE must be simple-minded who believes that, because of the drastic laws passed by Congress and the excellent work of the Secret Service, the Department of Justice and other Government agencies, the devils of German spies and propagandists, and their sympathizers, have been stopped. Checked they have been, but these agents of evil are still at work by the tens of thousands. They are all around us, carrying on their work more subtly and in a more hidden way than a few months ago.

Hardly a day goes by that German spies in this country are not discovered and interned, for we have no Tower of London, where dangerous spies receive the only effective treatment, instead of being sent to former summer or health resorts, where some of them are permitted to play tennis or pass the time as they choose, although under guard. The arrest of many is not publicly made known, nor are the results of the propaganda carried on by boche sympathizers fully made public—such as the destruction by fire or explosives of factories or other places where war work is being carried on for the Government.

In Central and in South America, as well as in several islands to the eastward and the westward of the northern and southern continents, the German spy and the propa-



Six-inch gun from the British cruiser *Royalist* in action on shore in Samoa against rebel Mataafans, who revolted under German propaganda work in 1899. The Germans aimed to secure exclusive control of the Islands, which were then jointly governed by the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The treachery of the boche, however, failed in its purpose.



Haitian rebel army entering Port au Prince during one of Haiti's former revolutions, incited by German propagandists in an effort to lessen United States interests and authority. In Haiti, as well as in other parts of the West Indies, Germany long sought to obtain a foothold which would have been menacing to the United States.



Loyal Samoan troops, commanded by American non-commissioned officers, who fought in a battle between American and English naval forces and rebel Mataafan troops. The Mataafans outnumbered their opponents, and the latter had to retreat.

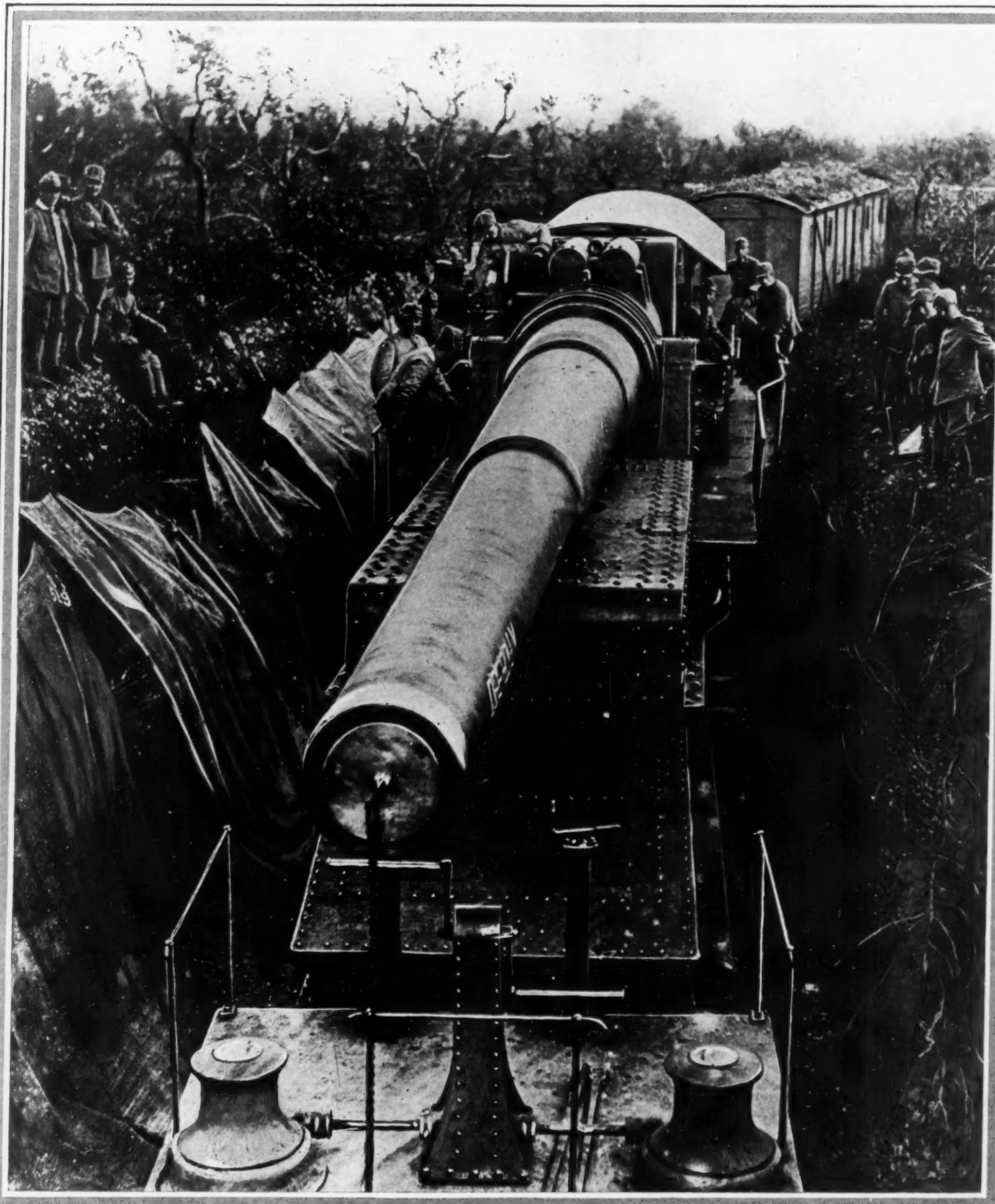
gandist are given a practically free hand. That information of the greatest importance to Germany is transmitted there almost regularly from Mexico is well known to Government officials at Washington as a result of the work of the Secret Service. With the almost openly expressed hostility of the Carranza government to this country there seems little present probability of stopping this transmission. With hundreds of miles of border to watch, it is almost impossible to prevent news of the greatest importance to Germany, such as is contained in our daily newspapers, being smuggled into Mexico. Once there its transmission to Berlin is easy. Recently it was announced from Washington that it was believed news was being sent from Mexico by wireless to one or more of the new German submarines reported to have a cruising radius of more than 10,000 miles, and which can lie in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea, receive wireless messages from Mexico and hasten with them to the friendly Spanish coast, whence they can be at once forwarded to Berlin. The recent attacks on shipping by German submarines on the Atlantic coast strengthen the belief, long held, that Germany has a hidden naval base on the Mexican coast, probably in some out of the way place in Yucatan.

Accursed though the boche and his works may be, there can be no denial of the extraordinary perfection of

Continued on page 226

Shelling Out *the* "Hunkies"

Photograph by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



One of Italy's giant naval guns in its nest on the Austrian front. While this gun may not be as large as that which the Huns have used so barbarously against Paris, it unquestionably does more military damage. It is a 381 millimeter

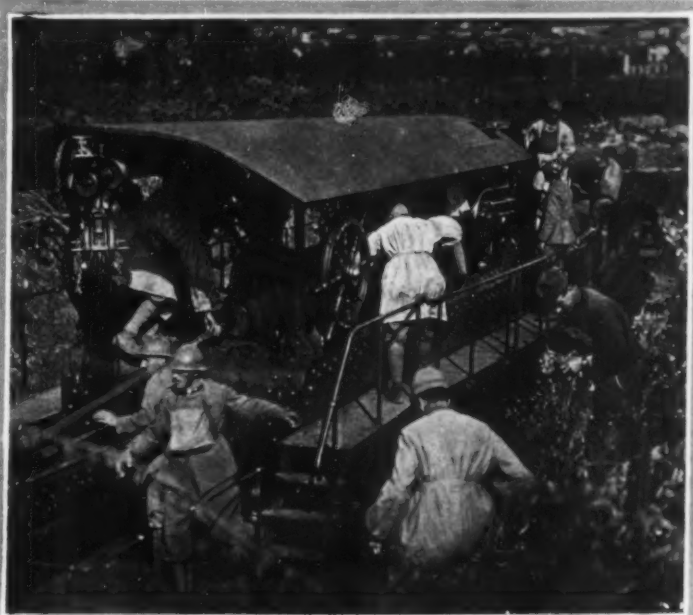
(15.01 feet) bore gun, and throws a shell weighing 885 kilos (1951 pounds) 21 kilometers (13.04 miles). The gun weighs 220 tons and the shells cost \$3,860 each. In the rear of the gun are the tender and camouflaged barracks for the gun crew.

Italy's Long Tom Hard at Work

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer

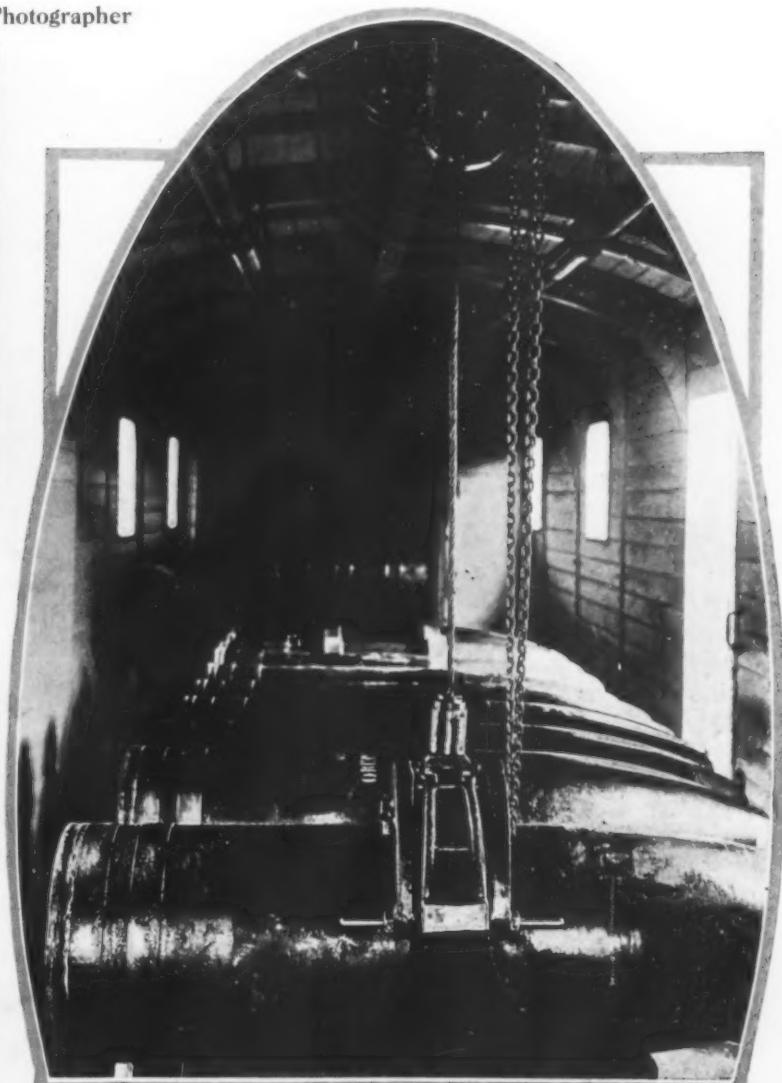


Battery telephone and telegraph men in communication with an airplane high over the enemy's lines spotting the effect of the shooting. These men relay information to the fire-control at the big gun shown on the opposite page.



Loading "long Tom." It's a long call from the "long Tom" of the old privateering days of a hundred years ago to this great gun built for the navy but used on land on a special railroad truck and track. Two heavy charges are used each time this far-hitting gun is fired.

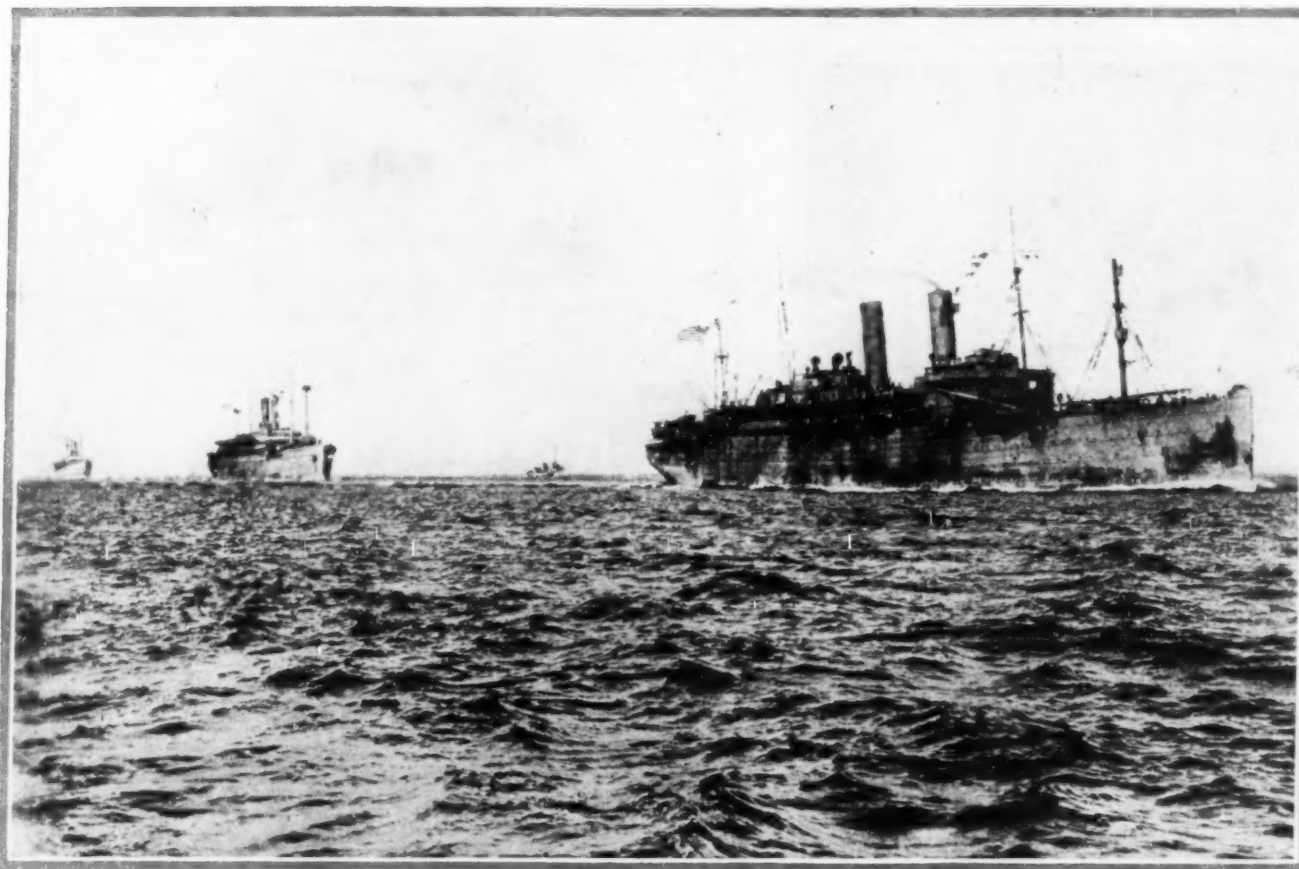
The gun has just been fired on a point 20 kilometers away. That is approximately thirteen miles. The men serving the gun have no idea of the conditions at the place their shell will land. Airmen, however, flying overhead keep them advised as to firing directions.



Shells ready at hand. They are brought to the gun in railroad trucks as limbers. What would the horse artillerymen of Napoleon's time think if they could see this car full of shells ready for delivery at the cannon's breech?



The Strength of the United



A fleet of transports on the Atlantic under convoy "bridging the sea to France." Now that there are 1,500,000 of our men in France the country breathes easier, for the submarine has

been definitely beaten. Though the recent loss of the *Justicia* was a severe blow, the sinking of Allied vessels dwindles week after week as the dangers to German submarines increase.

What a squadron of enemy pl
aviator at a mile distanc. S
however, that within a few second
The approaching squadron is no



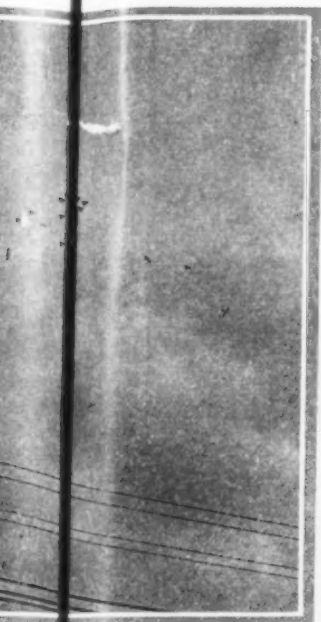
American wounded in a London hospital convalescing from injuries received in France. It has been announced recently that casualty lists will be made public henceforth as soon as possible after the relatives of the casualties have been notified. This will keep the country more closely informed regarding its losses in specific engagements than in the past, when casualty lists were often held back for many weeks.

Two Yankees who are making rapid progress on the road to recovery in a London hospital are at the left. Up to August first our army wounded numbered 6,681, or slightly over one-half of the total army casualty list of 12,438. The killed in action numbered 1,830. The marines have lost heavily proportionately, 700 killed and 1,180 severely wounded.

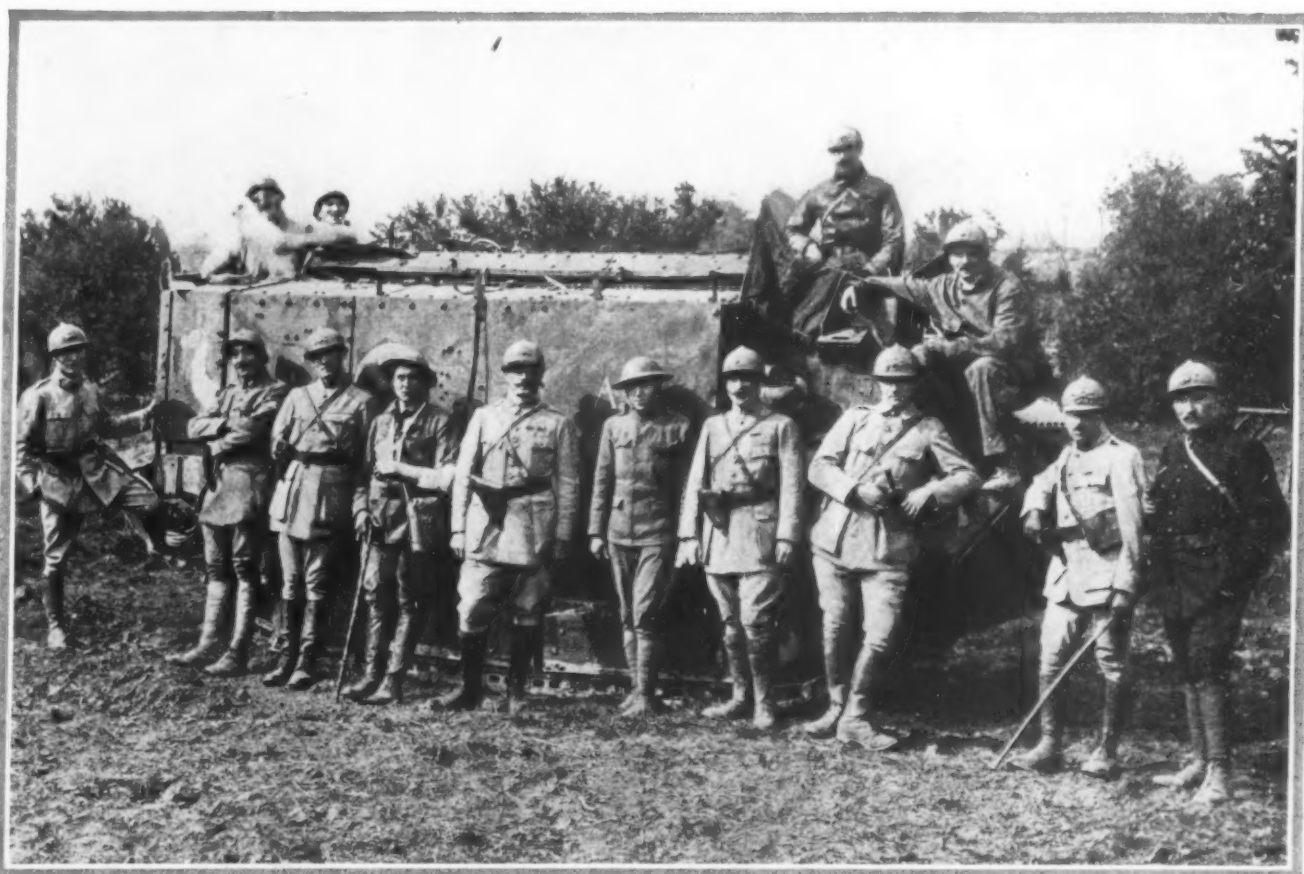


A wounded American soldier receives first aid at the front fighting lines. Note the splendid condition of the

United States Begins *to* Be Felt



Iron of enemy planes looks like to an
mile distance. So great is the speed,
within a few seconds fighting may begin.
ing squadron is nearly a mile in the air.



The French crew of a French tank with two Americans assigned for special work. In the recent fighting between Soissons and Rheims our men made many of their advances with the aid of

tanks of this type. As the war continues the tank becomes more and more a deciding factor in the fighting. The principle of armored protection is developing rapidly in land fighting.

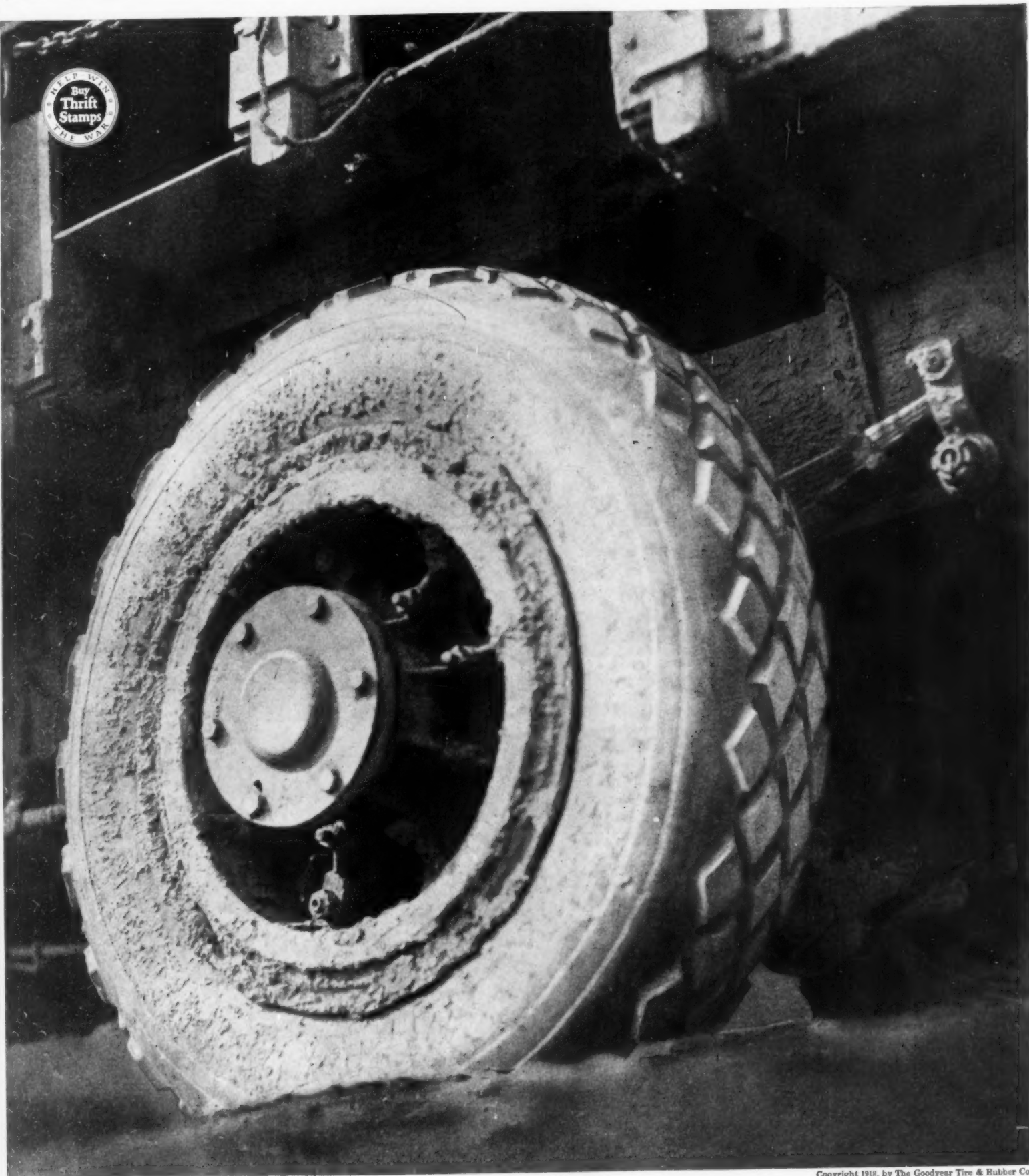


es first aid at a Y. M. C. A. hut just back of the
dition of the uninjured men and their equipment.



Men of the 42d Division, the Rainbow, made up of picked regiments from many States, in the trenches at the front. It is estimated that close to half a million Americans are now at the front against the Germans. Already the War Department has announced the numbers of several divisions that are engaged in the fighting in various sectors.

Major M. C. Mason presents Colonel Roosevelt with a shrapnel fragment taken from the leg of Captain Archie Roosevelt, his son. The injuries sustained by Captain Roosevelt proved more severe than was at first believed. Truly this family is doing its bit.



Photograph of one of the 44x10 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Tires
now in daily service on the Goodyear Akron-to-Boston truck fleet.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

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and fuel mileages, for enlarging areas of profitable operation, for affording maximum traction under all conditions, are matters of indisputable record.

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Making the U. S. Safe for What?

By WILLIAM B. BLAKE, Jr., President West Virginia Publishers' Association

THE sinister propagandists themselves could not have devised a better scheme to facilitate their work than the postal "zone" system with which Congress has hobbled the free press of the United States. It is not insinuated by this that Congress had such an end in view when it reversed a principle established some forty years ago by the great statesmen of that day and restored a scheme which Washington warned against and Lincoln vetoed, but a little clear thinking will prove to any fair mind that the declaration is justified.

The propagandists are not dependent upon the ordinary open means for the distribution of their doctrines; they seldom lack funds with which to secure the circulation of their literature, circulars and tracts; they are never dependent upon a natural demand for their printed matter, but it is always thrust upon those who will accept it and read it. Deny them the use of the mails, and it is passed from hand to hand; break up their printing presses and their doctrines and theories are preached from the soap box.

Against these sinister propagandas no great force is working but the great free press of the country always carrying to readers a powerful negative defense of the cherished institutions of this Republic and most of the time a positive, aggressive opposition to the propagandas of sectionalism, disunion and anti-Americanism.

Socialism, once a propaganda, but now perhaps entitled to be called a political movement, has spread itself over the country, by the use of extraordinary means of distributing its publications to a great extent. Householders have awakened for periods during years to find zealots have been about the neighborhood in the early morning leaving copies of socialistic organs on their door-steps. These prints were not produced without cost—money came from some source to pay that cost.

This is also the history of the spread of the I. W. W. doctrines in the Northwest. The I. W. W. organization has recruited its ranks undoubtedly from those people whose minds have been fed exclusively, or almost, upon propaganda literature; who have not been inclined toward general reading, or inaccessible to the publications of national character. It is, of course, impossible to plant in every man the incentive to read, but it is possible to keep reading matter away from those who have the desire by making its cost beyond their means, or making them inaccessible to it. Those who have not the natural desire or inclination will always be ready subjects of propaganda, for the reason that most any plausible propaganda will find a fertile field in the minds of people who have nothing at hand to counteract it. The unreachable minds may be kept few in number and will grow less so long as we

have an unhampered and unhobbled press, with every facility afforded it for reaching to the remotest corners of the country.

On the other hand, if it is made more difficult for inaccessible people to keep in touch with the nation's best thought and opinion, what is the mind of these people to feed upon but the propaganda material which is thrust before their eyes?

We in America are inclined to feel secure from any such catastrophe as overtook Russia through the ascendancy of the Bolshevik movement. We feel secure so long as we keep open the avenues of enlightenment. But we will err grievously if we assume that the appeal of the Bolshevik doctrine is only to the illiterate. Text-book education is no guarantee against fanaticism. Most any mind will be a one-track mind unless there are some other tracks to run on. It is the great negative and positive defense of the institutions of this Republic which is carried on constantly through the press which broadens and stabilizes the mind of the people in the mass and is the greatest force with which the propagandist must contend.

It is argued that the "zone" postal law touches very lightly the local press, and that the local press gets the news of the day from a common source with the national press and distributes it. True, so far as the skeleton of the news goes, but each locality has its atmosphere, its sectional interest, and its sectional views.

The local press, too, is subject to local intimidation. It is likely to be non-resistant to any propaganda, however dangerous, which gains a foothold in its community, whereas the national press is subject to no such intimidation. The local press performs a valuable function and is a valuable factor in the life of the nation, but it is hardly competitive in any sense with the national press and could never aspire or hope to occupy or fill the place of the great periodicals and national newspapers or magazines.

Limit the ability of the national press to circulate, make it necessary by added costs for people to reduce their reading of current thought and discussion of public questions, as the zone system will, and you have made the work of the propagandist easy for the future.

It is not so much the thought that something ought to be done to counteract the spread of Socialism, or Bolshevism, or I. W. Wism, or rather something undone which will facilitate its spread, that prompts this warning as to the effect of the "zone" law, as it is the thought that if America is to come to Socialism it ought to come in daylight or with all the lights burning by night, not stealthily or in darkness or by reason of a narrowing of the lanes of thought.

Bill and Ted

By HON. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD

An adaptation of Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, entitled "Bill and Joe," read by the author at the dinner given in honor of Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the Republican Club of the City of New York on the evening of June 5, 1918.

COME, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by.
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew,
The lusty days remembered still,
When you were Ted and I was Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H. O. N. and L. L. D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! up your head!
How are you, Bill? How are you, Ted?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;

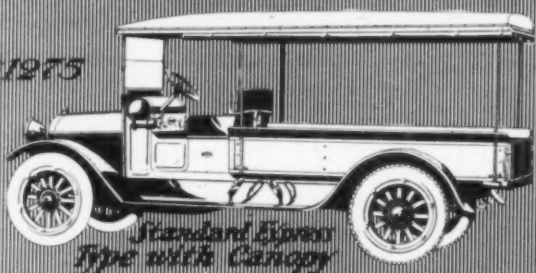
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Ted and Bill.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Ted sits smiling at his side;
How Ted, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old friendship in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Ted looks fondly out at Bill.

The world's great idol takes his stand,
Holds out his strong and manly hand,
While earnest thousands come and go—
How good it seems, this friendly show!
When all at once their pulses thrill—
"God bless you, Ted!" "God bless you, Bill!"

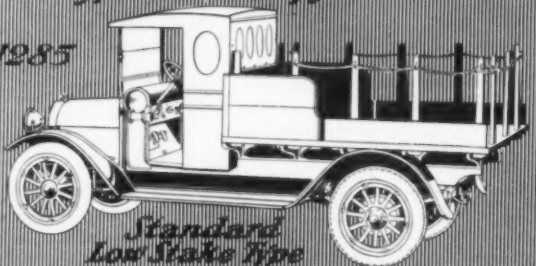
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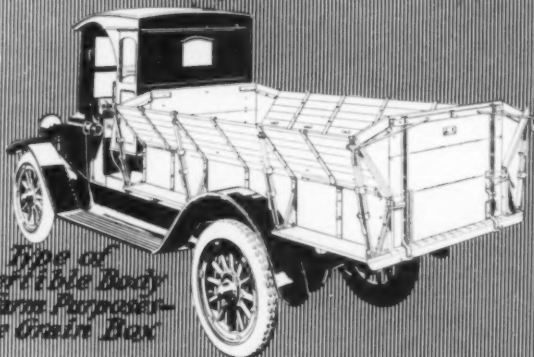


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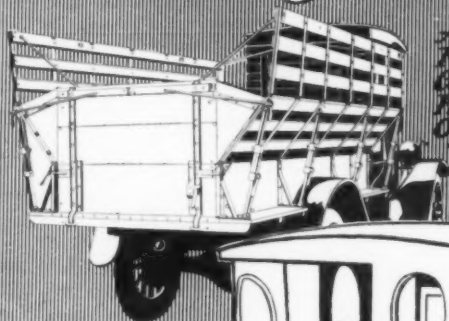
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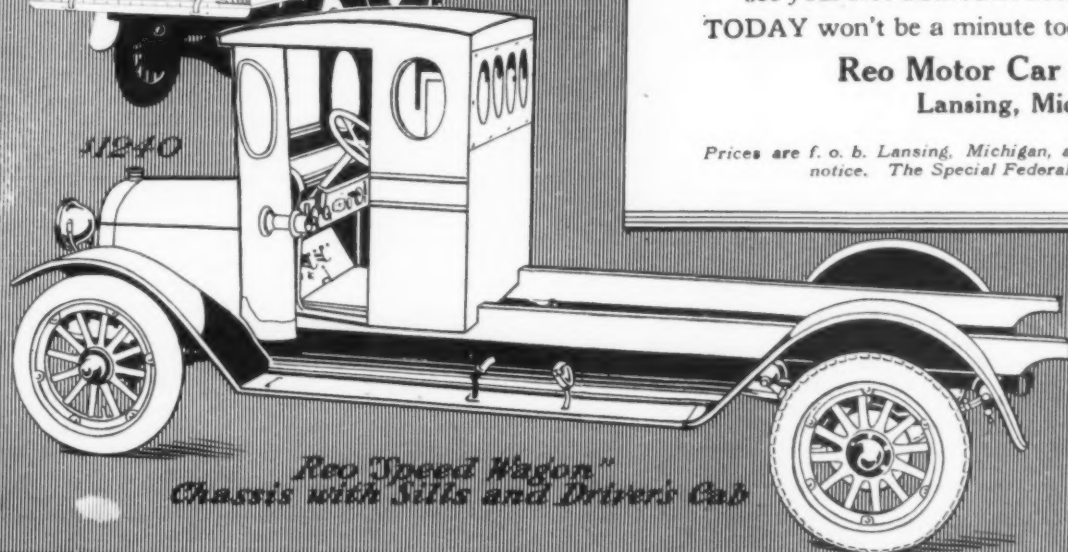


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IT HAS THEREFORE seen more years of use.

UNCHANGED in any important detail or unit from the very inception of the model, its reputation rests not on brief trials in individual cases, but on several years of service in hands of thousands of owners in hundreds of different lines of business.

SO, WHEN YOU SELECT a Reo "Speed Wagon" for your own particular work, you do eliminate all element of risk and of speculation.

YOU OBTAIN A MOTOR TRUCK the quality, the dependability and the Low Upkeep of which are known quantities.

EQUALLY ADAPTABLE to city, suburban and rural service—to country roads and mountain trails as to city streets—this pneumatic-tired Reo has proven its stamina in all parts of the world and in almost every class of carrying.

DEMAND, ALWAYS GREATER than the output, is now still more insistent—due to War Speed which calls for speedy truck haulage.

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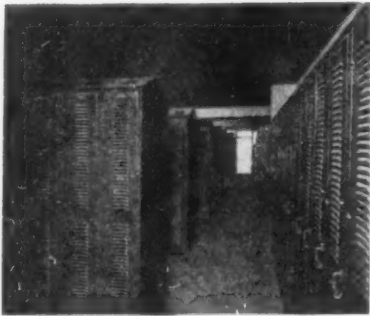
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American infantrymen and French tanks advancing under heavy shell fire against a German position in Chateau-Thierry.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Politics in the Tax Law

NOTWITHSTANDING President Wilson's wise stand for immediate action on the new revenue bill as an obviously square deal to business interests that must prepare to meet unprecedented payments to the Government, some Democrats in Congress, fearful of the effect of drastic tax legislation on voters, are playing for time and doing everything possible to postpone action until after the elections. The Republicans are taking advantage of their political opponents' embarrassment and reaping texts for speeches which will be made with the idea of influencing elections. The House of Representatives is putting itself in a discreditable position. It is the clear duty of Congress to pass a new revenue law before November and it is the duty of Republicans to help the work along instead of adding to the confusion by propaganda criticisms. Some members of the House are more interested in the opinions of voters than in the problems of financing the fight against the Teutons. It does not seem to have occurred to them that their present tactics are calculated to inspire, not votes for their return to Congress, but the just anger of patriotic Americans who consider the winning of the war the one essential issue of the day.

A Lesson for Dr. Garfield

Herbert Hoover, American Food Administrator, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London, told his hearers that the war-time food problems of the Entente Allies is solved. Mr. Hoover does not make statements that cannot be backed by absolute proof. Moreover, in a simple, direct, lucid explanation, he told exactly why, regardless of U-boats, there is no longer reason to feel any anxiety as to the great essentials of food. Mr. Hoover is the dominant expert of the Allied food administrators who are utilizing the resources of the 220,000,000 people of Europe and North America pitted against the Central Powers. It is due to his remarkably successful administration that the United States is playing a giant rôle in the task of meeting the food requirements of the Allies. His great achievement is an example that should be studied by America's Fuel Administrator. He has shown Dr. Garfield the way to handle the coal situation. The prompt and vigorous policy of the Food Administration since the first day of its existence, Mr. Hoover's impartial treatment of big and small interests, and the active cooperation he has compelled in this country and abroad have brought success to an undertaking that seemed almost hopeless a year ago. Mr. Hoover has overcome an actual food shortage in two hemispheres, and he has done it by going into every household, club, hotel and restaurant. Dr. Garfield is unable to avert a fuel famine in one country, and one that possesses unlimited quantities

of coal. The intelligence, ability and energy that have characterized the direction of America's food conservation program have not, unfortunately, been rivaled in the department presided over by Dr. Garfield.

A Better Coal Outlook

In strict fairness to Dr. Garfield it must be admitted that the Fuel Administration is beginning to adopt intelligent measures for an improvement of the coal situation. The most encouraging step taken is the agreement between the Fuel Administrator and Secretary of Labor Wilson for supervision and control of labor conditions in the coal fields as a war measure. The purpose of the arrangement is to put an end to labor unrest and increase the output of the mines to the highest possible point. Two features of the plan are of paramount importance. One is a provision that "no strike shall take place pending the settlement of any controversy until the dispute has been reviewed and decided by the United States Fuel Administrator." The other important agreement provides that recognition of labor unions "shall not be exacted during the continuance of the war except where now recognized by collective bargaining." As a result of this arrangement, the vitally necessary output of coal will not be held up while the claims and demands of miners, whether just or unjust, are being heard and judged. Moreover, the limitations provided by labor-union laws will not, during the period of the war, prevent big increases of the armies digging fuel for war industries. The agreement should have been made at the beginning of Dr. Garfield's administration, but it is fortunate that it has been framed even at this late date.

A Deadly Blow at Reform

The Senate now has under consideration a bill providing for the census of 1920. It is a recrudescence of the old-fashioned expedient dear to the heart of the politician in power. The bill, as framed and passed by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, creates almost a hundred thousand jobs free from all control. These jobs will come into existence on January 1, 1920, a Presidential as well as a Congressional year. The filling of these jobs would give the party in power an excellent spoils system weapon. One hundred thousand Federal office holders, judiciously selected, could make themselves very helpful in the deciding of elections. That is the undisguised purpose of the new census bill, as it now reads. Everyone familiar with the history of past census takings knows that ability to fill the position does not enter into the consideration of a candidate's application. An ignorant controller of two or three votes would outclass a university graduate in a competition for one of the census jobs under the proposed measure. The Civil Service Commission is able and ready to assemble

competent clerks, supervisors and enumerators for the next census, but the Civil Service Commission will be ignored if the new census bill goes through without change. The President has said that politics is adjourned. If the Senate passes this vicious piece of spoils legislation, Mr. Wilson will have to veto it, or permit a deadly blow at the reform principle to disgrace the statute books.

Aviators Pay for Ignorance

It is fortunate that swift improvements in the undertaking of building a great air navy enable the people of the United States to adopt a more lenient attitude towards the blunders that caused criminal delays in the aircraft program. Director-General John D. Ryan and Major W. L. Kenly are rapidly picking up the raveled ends and speeding up the actual production of planes and engines. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to condone the incompetency and ignorance displayed by some of their predecessors. If, as has been admitted in early reports of the Aircraft Committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, more than a hundred million dollars was thrown away on senseless experiments, there was ample provocation for the storm of criticism that resulted in the selection of John D. Ryan to head the Aircraft Board. The loss of money, however, is immaterial when compared with the loss of valuable lives. American aviators have gone to their deaths as a result of improperly adjusted machines, and American soldiers have lacked the protection provided by aerial supremacy on the battlefields. It is only possible to hope that these sacrifices will prevent a repetition of the many costly blunders that marked the nation's first attempts to build an air navy.

U-Boats Watch Big Ships

As a result of the loss of the big White Star liner *Justicia* in a running fight with U-boats off the Irish coast, the Navy Department is being urged to tighten its convoy system. Under the present plan, the larger transports are encouraged to place considerable dependence on their very great speed. This fact, undoubtedly, has entered into the calculations of the German submarine commanders. The U-boats are now concentrating their attacks on ships that have delivered their cargoes in France and are returning to the United States. This country and Great Britain have lost recently four big liners that cannot easily be replaced. The *Justicia*, for example, had a carrying capacity of 10,000 soldiers and 15,000 tons of freight. Naturally, her loss will be felt by the War Department. As a result of the destruction of homeward bound vessels, many Government officials are insisting that returning ships should have the same elaborate convoy protection that now baffles the most daring U-boat attacks when transports are moving from American to French ports.



Painting by F. C. Yohn

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See our boys go over the top at Cantigny!

GENERAL PERSHING himself sent to this country much of the material included in "America's Answer"—the second Official Government War Film, now playing at the Geo. M. Cohan Theater, New York; the Forrest Theater, Philadelphia; and the Majestic Theater, Boston.

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ANOTHER feature-picture every American will surely want to see is "The Bridge of Ships"—a two-reel film telling a graphic picture-story of the ship-building achievements of the U. S. Government.

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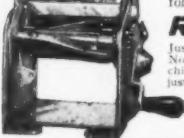
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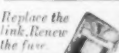
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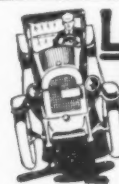
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the German espionage system. The use of spies is fully authorized by the rules of warfare, but notwithstanding this the spy system as practiced by Germany has created a deadly hatred among self-respecting countries. The Germans have developed its possibilities to the nth degree, for they have applied to it the careful and methodical microscopic thoroughness they give to other war measures and have evolved it into a malignant disease.

German Spies of 30 Years Ago

German spies and propaganda brought torture and death to men of the United States navy years ago. Following their efforts two American naval officers were killed, one being decapitated in battle, as was a British officer.

As was recently told in LESLIE'S, Commander R. P. Leary, of the United States cruiser *Adams*, in 1888, at Apia, Samoa, balked the plan of the German cruiser squadron commander to win the war between two native factions for the rebel pretender to the Samoan kingship, who was favored by the Germans with the hope of gaining control of the country. Soon afterward a German naval force was defeated by adherents of Mataafa, the then rightful aspirant to the throne, with a loss of twenty-three killed and thirty-two wounded. Feeling between American and English residents of the islands on the one hand and Germans on the other was so intense, each being upheld by the naval forces of their respective countries, that hostilities between the latter were imminent when the historic hurricane in the harbor of Apia ended the incident.

Trouble in Samoa

Germany did not give up its plans to get sole control of the country, however. Completely reversing itself the German government slowly began urging Mataafa's claim to the kingship. Malietoa Tanu, son of the rightful king of Samoa, had grown up and was favored for the kingship by the United States and Great Britain, two of the powers who, with Germany, by treaty with Samoa, had governed the country. Germany constantly urged Mataafa to make direct demand that he be placed on the throne. The United States and Great Britain still refused and in 1890, Mataafa, listening to his former deadly enemy, attacked and killed several guards from the American and British warships while on duty in Apia.

Mataafa, continuing his attacks, was in turn attacked by order of Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the American and British naval forces. Herr Rose, the German consul general, protested but without avail. The United States cruiser *Philadelphia* bombarded Mataafa's camp on March 23, 1890, aided by the British cruisers *Royalist*, *Tauranga* and *Porpoise*. A defective shell from the *Philadelphia* struck the German consulate, whereupon many prominent German residents of Apia, with the consulate officials, hastily went on board the German cruiser *Falke* for protection. That night three sentries from the British ships and one from the *Philadelphia* were mysteriously killed while on post in Apia. The Germans insisted that the murders were committed by Mataafans.

April 1 Rear Admiral Kautz sent sixty-two sailors from the *Philadelphia* under command of Lieutenant Phillip V. Lansdale and Ensign Richard F. Monaghan with sixty-two from the cruiser *Tauranga*, commanded by Lieutenant Freeman, ashore at Vaitete, a few miles from Apia. Lieutenant Lansdale was ordered to attack Mataafa's camp. On landing he was met by Captain von Hufnagel, a former German artillery officer, long a resident of Samoa as a planter. A Mataafaan war party had visited von Hufnagel's house less than an hour earlier. The German sent word to the Mataafans to conceal themselves on either

A Plague of Hun Spies

Continued from page 215

side of a road leading from his plantation to Mataafa's camp.

A Real Battle

When Lansdale asked von Hufnagel if he had seen any Mataafa men in the vicinity the boche replied that he had not, but that Mataafa's camp, weakly defended, was only two miles distant, and directed Lansdale to follow a certain road if he wished to attack from the rear. The American officer followed the directions and fifteen minutes later was ambushed, with his entire party, by a heavy Mataafaan force. The Americans and the English fought gallantly, but were outnumbered five to one. They killed many natives, but as several of his force had been killed or wounded, Lieutenant Lansdale gave the command to withdraw.

In crossing a small stream the American's machine gun became clogged with sand and refused to work. The natives then attacked in force. Many Americans and Englishmen succeeded in getting to the coast, where they came under the protection of the guns of the *Philadelphia* and the *Royalist*, but Lansdale was so badly wounded that he could not move. Ensign Monaghan ran back to help him. Then he was shot through the thighs and was helpless. Three Mataafaan warriors ran up, killed both Lansdale and Monaghan and cut off the former's head, but did not decapitate Monaghan. Lieutenant Freeman was shot a few hundred yards away and also lost his head. Later a rescue party from the American and English ships recovered the wounded and the dead.

That night, it is said, toasts were drunk on board the *Falke* in Apia harbor to "our brave ally, Mataafa." Von Hufnagel was among this party, and laughingly boasted how *der lieber Deutschland* had made "the American and English swine pay in part for December 18, 1888." German military men, then as now, regarded treachery and murder as quite the proper thing—for Germans.

Germany in Mexico

In Mexico, for many days, German spies and German propaganda have had free rein and are joyously encouraged. The word brought from Mexico that there are now in that republic 40,000 Germans who have gone there from the United States since our declaration of war against Germany is not doubted by Administration officials. In addition to these Mexico has been colonized by Germans for years. A large number of these are reservists and they are exceedingly active. Many prominent German residents of the country are reported to have recently reached Germany by means of giant submarines, which met Mexican merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico between trips to the North Atlantic coast to attack Allied shipping.

German spies in Mexico are everywhere. No American can enter any Mexican city without the fact being reported to the Carranza government at Mexico City. German propagandists are doing their work unceasingly, orally, and by writing. The hatred by the United States of Mexico and the Mexicans and the alleged intention of this country to annex Mexico are constantly dwelt on. The plan to embroil Cuba in war with Mexico is counted on as a means of diverting a large number of American troops to the border in order that the forces intended for service in France may be lessened to that extent. In every way attempts are made to strengthen the German emperor's hands in Europe. Many military men in the United States are strongly of the belief that before the end of the year we shall again be compelled to send a strong force to the border, but a larger one this time.

In the West Indies Germany has long sought to weaken American influence. At

St. Thomas the Hamburg-American steamship company has been looked upon as the representative of the German government in furthering its interests in that zone and in blocking the aspirations of the United States. When the United States sought to buy the Virgin Islands, Germany used every persuasion with the Danish government to induce it not to sell. The Hamburg-American company offered to double its tonnage in West Indian waters, making St. Thomas an important port; reorganize its service and extend it greatly to Central and South American ports, as well as to establish a large warehouse at St. Thomas and build an immense dry dock there—all providing Denmark would not sell to the United States; but Denmark sold.

In South America

Venezuela is more than friendly to Germany and correspondingly hostile to the United States. President Gomez makes no secret of his partiality for the boche and his hatred for the "Yankees." Not all Venezuelans are of his mind, but Gomez rules with an iron hand and public feeling can not be openly expressed without swift reprisal. While it has been said that Germany has a secret base for German submarines somewhere on Venezuela's coast, the Navy Department does not have much faith in the report, for Venezuela can be watched comparatively easily, while in Mexico opportunities are much more favorable for the boches, fuel oil also being available in unflinching quantities.

Panama, Guatemala, Cuba, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua having declared war against Germany, and Bolivia, Haiti, San Domingo, Ecuador and Peru having severed diplomatic relations with her, the work of German spies and propagandists in those countries does not give the United States so much concern as it did a year or so ago, although German influence is still strong there, German trade and colonists having long been established.

In Haiti Germany for many years had a prolific field in which to wage propaganda against the United States, this work being directed by an important German banking firm which corrupted the native legislatures to oppose any efforts to strengthen American influence. The natural violent opposition of many influential Haitians to ceding Mole St. Nicholas to the United States for a naval base, efforts to obtain which were made by us as long as forty years ago, was used to full advantage by German propagandists. Many native revolutions were actually started in Haiti with German money when it was believed existing administrations were disposed to be too friendly to the United States. So-called "armies" of natives were raised with the object of ousting the existing administrations and setting up those more inclined to listen to German persuasion.

Our Trouble With Chile

No country in South America is or ever has been more friendly to Germany and more hostile to the United States than Chile. Even before German influence began to assert itself these "Yankees of South America" showed their hatred of the great republic of the north. It was during President Balmaceda's administration more than a quarter of a century ago, that sailors of the American cruiser *Baltimore* were hunted and murdered in the streets of Valparaiso by Chilean sailors, soldiers and civilians. Naturally, Germany found here its field for propaganda and inciting hatred of the United States and England ready made. It was not long before Chile not alone modeled its army largely on that of Germany but even adopted much of the German army uniform.

Santiago and Valparaiso swarmed then, and do now, with German propagandists of the most violent type. Germans who

Continued on page 228

Wall Street and Advertising

WALL STREET never believed in advertising. There were only about 300,000 to 400,000 buyers of securities. But publicity discovered their mistake. For in the Third Liberty Loan there are over 15 million.

Advertisers frequently look on the so-called small town field as a mystery. They ignore the fact that from 30 to 50 per cent of a general magazine's circulation is in this field precisely; in other words, that 30 cents out of every dollar they spend reaches homes in smaller towns—under 25,000.

There is no mystery in the small town. Here is the drug store, hardware, grocery, general store, garage, etc., just as in New York. Only here the dealer heeds more quickly the call of the consumer. Here is no complicated chain store or department store problem. Goods at fair prices are readily sold by their right name at the call of the consumer.

In the last five years *Woman's World* has spent upwards of \$70,000 to show the advertiser that life in the small town proceeds along the expected lines—the hoped-for, uncomplicated lines of distribution, demand and supply. Only more so than in large centers, where the dealer is often a petted, spoiled, domineering brand resister. He wants 60 days or 90, or four months. He buys shorter and shorter stocks and demands larger and larger distributing service.

The only mystery about the small town is that not all advertisers recognize it as the line of least resistance to the branded, price-stated

line—as inevitable in its pull as it is willing to learn, with dealers as anxious to co-operate as they are to make money.

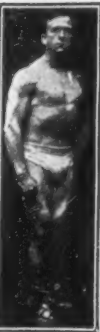
The mystery is not in the small town. It remains with the man who prefers to be second or sixth in Rome to being first in the 4,000 and more Iberian trading centers—the places which are feeling first and most of the effects of the Rural Revolution—but that's another story.

There is no mystery to the smaller town field—no mystery remotely comparable to the difficulty of the larger centers of slippery eminence and vociferous price-cutting arguments. If you have goods for human consumption or use, you can tell about them to one of the most responsive audiences in America through *Woman's World*. It is a better audience for the advertiser than most audiences, because it is only recently beginning to come into its own. It is able to buy what it wants. Its wealth is increasing by *billions*; its wants are many. Its mind is not assaulted by the din of a feverish market-place. When you get it it stays yours. What it tells its dealers they believe, for these dealers have the idea that they can't count on a fresh crop of trade every day, and that it pays to get what Mrs. Frank wants because that's not only good neighborliness—it's the only intelligent way of doing business. It costs mighty little per town to get this spirit working for you. You join the best of advertising company. Compared to other lines of business development, you will find the line *Woman's World* opens for you the line of least resistance.

The third in a series of statements on present day merchandising conditions prepared by Frank L. E. Gauss, *Advertising Director*, WOMAN'S WORLD, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, *The Magazine of the Country*, the first magazine member of the A. B. C.

DOES YOUR STOMACH BALK?

Are you afraid of it? Is it a mystery? What do you know about it? What service is it giving? You are no stronger than your stomach. Your capacity for work, endurance, mental keenness, depends upon whether your stomach functions soundly and does its share in producing pure blood for the heart to send to all parts of the body, purging "toxins" into every thought and action.



DOES YOUR HEART MURMUR, SKIP AND FLUTTER?

Do you know that your heart is also menaced by a deranged stomach? If your food is allowed to sour and ferment, the gases thus generated will swell your abdominal region naturally, bringing the pressure thus caused principally against the heart. This condition is responsible for many of the fatal, so-called cases of Heart Failure.

YOU CAN'T CORRECT THIS WITH DRUGS AND PILL PUFFLE
The stomach is a muscular organ and its perfect functioning depends upon maintaining a normal muscular activity. This is where

YOU NEED MY HELP!

I have devised methods which bring about an internal muscular development so that the functioning can be controlled.

It is not what you eat, but what you are able to digest that gives you the vitality to do things. Stop stomach trouble. It is STRONGFOUR METHODS you need, based on the true principles of Nature's laws of health and body building.

I AM A BUILDER OF MEN!

YOUR whole body can be rebuilt. I will show you how to help Nature and replace the old worn, decaying cell life and rebuild it with new vital tissue. No matter what your weakness, whether it has been brought on by indigestion, gassy stomach, nervousness or by powerful interventions, my natural methods will correct it. If you are SKINNY, run down, bilious, always tired, have headaches, rupture, no "pep" you need STRONGFOUR. Every body is due to the gentle, healing and building influences of my System. It will not only cure you, but may save your life. Send TODAY for my book "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy." It is a liberal education on the subject and will show you the way to perfect Health, Long Life, Success and Happiness. It is FREE. Send three 5c stamps to cover mailing expense. Write now.

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The Cascades
19th Floor—Always Cool
Most unique dining room in New York. New decoration and lighting effects.
Dancing
Supervision Miss Florence Walton

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It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change. **ADVERTISING OFFICES:** Brooklyn Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

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"Aren't You Coming Along?"

By JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG



This clever picture, in full colors, 11x14, mounted on a heavy mat, ready for the frame, sent pre-paid for twenty-five cents.

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You can be quickly relieved, if you

STAMMER

Send 10 cents coin or stamps for 70 page book on Stammering and Stuttering. "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I relieved myself after stammering and stuttering 20 years.

REMARKS N. ROGUE, 1119 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

have been driven out of Brazil since that country declared war on Germany and her allies found a hearty welcome in Chile. Plots and conspiracies were hatched constantly to injure the United States and England, although the government then and now pretends ignorance of the fact. The counterparts of von Bernstorff, Dernburg, von Papen, Boy-Ed, Papke, von Ritel, Tauscher and other spy chiefs are to be found in the Chilean capital seeking to aid their government against its enemies with Chilean assistance. The bogey of the Monroe doctrine is constantly kept before Chilean eyes, with the assurance that it threatens the republic and that it is simply an assumption of tutelage, if nothing worse, on the part of the United States.

Chile for Germany

It was in Santiago that the plot was evolved to destroy the British squadron commanded by Admiral Craddock by the German squadron of Admiral von Spee in November, 1914. Chilean naval as well as merchant ships kept Admiral von Spee and Germans in Santiago constantly advised of the movements and whereabouts of Craddock's ships. November 3, a few days before the battle, von Spee's squadron was secretly supplied with ammunition and stores at the Chilean island of Mas-a-fuera, 500 miles west of Santiago. A little more than one month later, the British Admiral Sturdee, with his squadron, sank von Spee's squadron off the Falkland Islands, the

The hundred men who attend the O. T. C., i. e.: Officers' Training Camp—we speak in letters very freely here, avoiding long names and titles—are recommended as student officers by their respective company commanders who state their qualifications on paper. These papers are submitted to the personnel board. This board under the direction of Lieutenant Brigham, a Princeton professor of psychology, who enlisted in the ranks and who has found his particular niche in the army, without any pull, decides on the hundred best applicants and enrolls them with the officers' training camp. All do not make good. About one-third qualify.

In this camp of unusual men with but one purpose in life—to "Give 'Em Hell"—which is limitless in application—is an ex-lieutenant-colonel of Madero's army. He is perhaps thirty-eight or nine, stands over six feet; has piercing eyes which nothing escapes. In Texas he owns a ranch and granite quarries and has been a Texan ranger and Secret Service operator. To his credit are several international cases. In Cuba he owns sugar and tobacco plantations. This information was not volunteered by nor gleaned from him. The ex-lieutenant-colonel is acting as mess sergeant, but only until the company gets abroad. That is understood. He has had military training enough to afford to let new and untrained men have the benefit of daily drill. Goodness knows he ought to know the school of the soldier by heart since among the many things about him that thrill one is the fact that during the past fifteen years he has fought in every revolution north of the equator. Naturally he was recommended for O. T. C. by his captain.

Mess Sergeant —'s captain is a battalion commander and is known as "the Kid Captain." He is very young, is short, slender and boyish. Two years ago he was a private with the Regulars. For five days after the opening of the O. T. C. the "Kid Captain" was in New York. The evening of the captain's return to camp our soldier came to the captain's tent and in his dignified way saluted. The mess sergeant would like to speak to the captain. The captain could scarcely believe his own ears,

A Plague of Hun Spies

Continued from page 226

German admiral and his two sons being lost with their ships.

Trouble in Brazil

In Brazil, two states, Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, have, until recently, been more German than Brazilian. In 1840 a colonization society in Hamburg, Germany, bought a large tract in the state of Santa Catharina and thousands of Germans, each a spy in essence and a propagandist well developed, emigrated to the states named, taking with them their customs, peculiar points of view and continued allegiance to their fatherland. A few weeks ago news came from Rio de Janeiro that the Germans of Minas Geraes, Santa Catharina and Sao Paulo were inclined to set up an independent government with the German emperor as their tacitly acknowledged chief. The Brazilian government sent large bodies of troops to the mutinous states and imprisoned hundreds of boche revolutionists, spies and propagandists.

Argentina, with Buenos Aires as the center, has long been filled with German spies and troublemakers. Since war between the Allies and Germany was declared, German propagandists, under the leadership of the infamous Count von Luxburg, German minister to the Argentine and author of the murderous "spurslo versenkt" treatment of neutral ships and

their crews, have been unceasing in endeavoring to induce the Argentine government to join Germany in the war against the Allies.

The president of the republic was inclined to do so, but the people were so hostile to the suggestion that not only was the attempt abandoned finally by von Luxburg, but also he was forced to sail for Europe early in May. With him went a number of well-known German spies and propagandists. Enough remain, however, to carry on their work, but in a more hidden way.

The Head of the System

All German spies, in whatever country they may be, report as often as the occasion offers to their chief, Steinhauer, head of the German secret police at Berlin and one of the most important men in Germany. As spies go he is said to be a worthy successor to the famous Stieber, king of sleuth hounds, who died in Berlin in '92, full of German "honors." It was this man who, under Bismarck's orders, years before war with France was declared by Germany, had fourteen French departments, that it was known would be visited by German troops, sown with 30,000 spies, in the guise of gardeners, vine growers, laborers, domestics in families and hotels, clerks in business establishments and professional men and women. When war came Germany knew the weak spots in France better than did the French themselves. Doubtless the German spy system in the United States has done as well in the present war.

The "Give 'Em Hell Boys"

Continued from page 212

when the sergeant announced quietly but firmly: "I have attended class, sir, while you were away. But I want to say that this army has no commissions or medals or anything I want but one thing. I came in this corps to fight in a tank. Fight. I don't want any commission, which will mean I may be removed from this company, sent on recruiting duties or to some other company. I wish to be removed from the O. T. C." He was and Co. C continues to eat the best-selected chow in the camp. So it goes.

The "camp," as it is called, is held on good days under the trees, on rainy days in the Y. M. C. A. tent. The men sit about quite informally and smoke or lounge as they wish. Class is held orally, and the junior officer in charge does not do the correcting of mistakes or inaccuracies. The class does that. Written examinations are held several times a week. After the lesson, the subject just studied is "staged." Certain soldiers are chosen to carry out the maneuvers or drills. The others look on. Among the hundred I saw were four "busted" officers who had enlisted in the Tank Corps as privates, seventy-five previous service men and seventy-five descendants of men who fought on the field of Gettysburg. On their breasts they happily and proudly wore the little white bar which designates O. T. C. "Purity Pin" the men call it. "Busted officers or busted non-coms make great privates" were the commander's words. "And they make better officers once they get up again." So I learned that in the Tank Corps even a record of insubordination cannot keep a good soldier down.

Everywhere one hears about the Tank Standard. Each C. O. in commenting about his men will make some reference to their tank caliber. The men themselves refer to it in speaking of their associates. They settle their disputes in accordance with "the standard." Which means—they put on the gloves and settle "grudges."

There is no tank regulation as to height. The average tanket is, perhaps, an inch or so shorter than the average soldier, though I have seen hundreds over six feet. Walk-

ing along the roadside one day with a quiet but forceful tanker, a company of khaki-clad men passed by one of their most popular songs. The songs and yells are all quite freely interspersed with the new slogan of the Tank Corps. Several lines of unusually short soldiers were among them. I commented on the fact to a five-foot-eleven tanker. "Nothing the matter with those men," he defended. "Size doesn't count. They're coupled right. That's what matters." Later I saw a whole platoon of "busters" or "Boy Scouts" as they are nicknamed. Every one of them looked "coupled" right and capable of managing a gun. The little man is needed in the Tank Corps providing always he has the mechanical qualifications. The heavy tanks are manned by crews and there are some places within those great, clumsy, moving armored fortresses, which let nothing obstruct their movements, where the gunner must be small.

The personnel board never allows a little "sawed off" to get passed without first testing his spunk. I sat beside a lieutenant the other day, as hundreds of men were brought up and questioned. A very small man of the "coupled right" type came up. The lieutenant looked through him with clear blue eyes, which it is said see through and decipher the trade mark on the inside of a man's shirt, and curtly said: "Pretty short, aren't you? What makes you think you are fit for the Tank Corps?" The little chap straightened his shoulders a bit more and looked straight back at the questioner. Then calmly answered, "Yes" to the first question and to the second, "Well, I won't take up much room." It wasn't what he said. It was the thing that was back of what he said that made Lieutenant Brigham comment after the recruit passed by: "Good stuff, that lad." The laddie, and he was only a youngster, never knew of that comment. I have learned since he got two chevrons a few days ago after he was placed with a permanent company.

No story of the personnel of the Tank Corps would be complete without the acquaintance of the K. O. which in the tongue of the military world is West Point for commanding officer. If in the world

there is a man who is a model tanker, surely Captain Eisenhower is that man.

One day I asked Captain Eisenhower what kind of a man he considered an ideal tank soldier. "First a tanker must be a brave man," he answered. Then he denied that the coloring of a man's hair or eye, a story circulating about the camp, were in any way indicative of his bravery. He stated that a brave man can be spotted at once by his carriage. "Get that carriage in your men" is my first order to the officers," he emphasized. That carriage means stomachs in, and chests out.

"What do you mean by a brave man?" I questioned further, believing in my own heart that any man who even tried to get into a service as dangerous as the tanks must be brave beyond all things. At that time I did not know about draft dodgers and pathological volunteers and other types of men who, though not brave, make an attempt to enlist with the tanks and other branches of the service. His answer was this:

"A brave man is one who realizes danger, dreads it, but faces it because he believes there is something bigger in life than passing out of it no matter how painful the passing may be. He is a fighter. An upstanding initiative, forceful personality with self-confidence."

Then he continued describing other qualities necessary for a tanker—quick action, quick judgment, seriousness of purpose, self-control and with all this mechanical qualifications and technical training that makes easy the picking up of anything in line of mechanics. Wireless operators, machine gunners, expert gas engine mechanics, men to whom the purr of an engine, or the rattle of gears, speaks as plainly as the rumble of thunder or the flash of lightning speaks to any of us, they are the ones. First the type must be found. But unless the man of type has the knowledge necessary, that man is not fit for the tanks. It is a hard job getting such men. No wonder the personnel must be "hand picked," sorted and resorted. Company officers have their men run through personnel boards three or four times before they are satisfied that the men are fit to be members of the "foremost fighting unit of the foremost fighters." Only one out of every ten applicants is found to be of the tank combination—the type plus mechanical knowledge. And for spirit, I heard of a talk the commander of the 304th Battalion, Heavy Tanks, gave his men. It was a typical big brother talk like many others going on daily over and about the camp. He finished with these words:

"Men, we eat together, sleep together and some of us may die together, but we'll stick together."

With such officers no chance of the men not attacking according to the Tank Hyle—"Give 'em hell." I know of certain

men applying for commissions who have said that they want to come in to the tanks but not as privates. And the youthful captain has dismissed them with, "You can't be an officer in this Corps if you are not willing to be private in it, because I know you do not consider the men in the ranks as good as you are. They are. They're better."

No matter what their occupation in civil life—every tanker has a mechanical bent. At machine gun and gas engine school every blessed tanker is being made an expert gunner and machinist. Classes are held daily and at the completion of the course for gunners the reward is a machine gun, a 37-millimeter, or a 6 pounder.

Let us just take one last glance over the personnel of the T. C. There go three men down a company street. The captain says: "Those are the usual. One gave up a job of three hundred a week as a mechanical engineer, the other was earning \$125 a week as electrical engineer and the other was equally high salaried as an efficiency mechanical engineer. Round the corner is the best caterpillar salesman in the world. There is Cornelius Vanderbilt's Swiss chef, once a Swiss soldier, who pleaded when his company officer wanted to put him in the kitchen, and cooks are not only necessary, a very necessary part of military life, but almost beyond reach.

"I will be a good private. Only let me fight. Don't make me a cook." And there are machinists, motor cycle and automobile racers, big league ball players, ex-sheriffs from the wildest lands of the unsettled countries, soldiers who have served with every leader Mexico has produced in the past few years. Among the millionaires is the son of Douglas, the shoe man, Reagan, owner of the Knickerbocker Hotel, Sneed, of the iron works, and dozens of others. The list is impossible to complete but chiefly lion tamers, presidents of iron works, property kings, farmers, alligator trainers, hypnotists, fighting parsons, newspaper men, professional golfers, actors, cartoonists, lawyers, minister's, blacksmiths, football coaches add to the variety of professions enlisted with the tanks from every corner of our dominion, from Alaska to Hawaii.

Soldiers of fortune they are, assembled to go to the ends of the earth in belly crawling, armored convoys which have grown from the little "caterpillar" of our own West into draft age tractors and have donned their fighting uniforms to go out and meet this great adventure, even as our civilians have done. Daring men volunteer from 18 to 41, very few of draft age; they are ready to cross the Rhine or climb the snow-capped Alps. Restless, straining at the leash because the time has not yet come to cross, the "Give 'em Hell Boys" wait their oversea-summons—tankers all.

Food will win the war—Don't waste it

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

HEINZ Vinegars

57



GOOD vinegar makes a relish, sauce, or salad dressing taste better—and rarely gets the full credit it deserves. Poor vinegar often spoils the flavor—and rarely catches the blame. The difference in cost between the best and the cheapest is nothing compared to the wide difference in flavor.

We know from our own experience how much depends on the goodness of vinegar. For the delicious 57 we must have the best vinegars that can possibly be made.

So, we make them ourselves.

Into Heinz Vinegars go only the finest materials—clean, pure and wholesome. Into their making go the utmost skill and care—characteristic of Heinz methods.

Then Nature is put to work to add the necessary touch of perfection. Heinz Vinegars are aged in wood. Month after month they slowly mature and mellow until, more than a year old, they have an aroma and an

exquisite delicacy and flavor that delights the most critical.

First we made the vinegars we need for Heinz condiments, pickles and foods. Now we offer them to those housewives who also want the best. Heinz Vinegars in sealed glass packages have become leaders among the 57 Varieties.

Malt, Cider and White
in pints, quarts and half-gallons

In bottles filled and sealed
in the HEINZ establishment

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

The Country Still Grows Them Green

A CERTAIN husky, raw-boned recruit from an interior town reached Camp Upton recently and brought forth two sets of boxing gloves. He confided to his comrades that he was a mighty fine boxer and that "back home" he had thrashed everybody who had tried conclusions with him. This declaration, naturally, was an invitation, and all promptly professed to know nothing of the manly art and asked if he would be willing to give them a little instruction.

Flattered, the youth stated his willingness to oblige, and the following day was set for the lesson. The pupils promptly hunted up Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, who was and is the boxing instructor at Upton, and arranged for him to meet the recruit. The latter was informed that he was to give the first lesson to a very "fresh" youngster, and he agreed to put the unknown in his place. When Leonard was brought before him he wanted to back out, stating that he couldn't think of boxing with a man so much smaller than himself.

Leonard, however, insisted that the lesson go on, and each put on his gloves. During the "lesson" Benny never struck a blow, but contented himself with feinting, ducking, dodging and blocking until the volunteer teacher was so exhausted with his own efforts that he could scarcely stand. He stopped finally, congratulated the champion on his showing, said that he did very well "for an amateur," and then made his way to the barracks and to bed. When, later, he was informed of the identity of his antagonist, he said several things more or less complimentary to those who had put up the job on him and sent the gloves to his home.

Thank You, Friend

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is always attractive, but now especially coaxing the attention of every member of the family by "The War in Pictures." It has an aesthetic, a literary, a patriotic appeal, and is a real help in winning the war.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

Men, Women, 18 or over, wanted for U. S. Gov't. War positions. Thousands Clerical positions open. \$100 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 127, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Cash—Send By Mail Any Discarded jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnetic points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Start a Real Independent Business. You can make \$5,000 to \$6,000 and more annually, buying old gold, silver, platinum, false teeth, etc. I teach the business free. Small capital required. The Harrison Method, 622 Chislet Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

ADDING MACHINES

Automatic Adding Machine, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides. Does work of \$300 machine. Retains \$10. Five-year Guarantee. Catalog and terms Free. Dept. L, Calculator Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monogram- ming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

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Here is what one of our advertisers says of *Leslie's Weekly*:

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Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

Guaranteed Circulation 450,000, 95% net paid. Edition order now running in excess of 525,000 copies an issue.

Rate \$2.25 a line. A 15% discount is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space four lines.

Forms close 21 days in advance of date of issue.

We will be pleased to assist you in preparing copy.

Danger in German Peace Feelers

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

LORD LANSDOWNE, appearing again in the rôle of peace advocate, will cheer the heart of the German Kaiser and mitigate, in a measure, the smart of the defeat at the Marne. The Lansdowne letter criticizes the Allies for failure to state their war aims more specifically and urges that careful consideration be given to all peace feelers sent out by the Central Powers. Lord Lansdowne is one of Britain's elder statesmen, a typical representative of the old Tory party, and is the only British statesman of first rank who may be classed as a pacifist. As was the case with his utterances last November in favor of a negotiated peace, so now the Central Powers will again represent to their subjects that he is speaking for a large section of the British public. This is the unfortunate feature of the incident, and its net result will be to retard rather than to hasten peace. Lord Lansdowne dwells on the constant feelers launched by the Central Powers and their evident desire for peace. But this is not a new situation. Germany has wanted peace badly ever since the first six months of the war, when she realized that all her careful and long-laid plans for a short and successful war had gone by the board.

Mr. Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, tells in the *World's Work* for August, how anxious Germany was in January, 1915, according to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, to bring the war to a speedy end, so that she might lay in such supplies of food, cotton and copper as to make victory certain in the "next war." Hoping to get out of the present war the best she can, Germany is still thinking of the "next time" when her preparation will be more thorough and when she will make no mistake as to the psychological time to strike. The Lansdowne plea to sift carefully all German peace feelers fits in perfectly with the German plan in 1915 and today. It would leave the present German Government intact, a government which President Wilson has said is "without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace." It would leave militarism in the

saddle. The Prussian still believes in war as the glorious pastime of virile races and looks with contempt upon those who stand for the abolition of war. And the Prussian will never have a change of heart until he is whipped. Representative Germans have scoffed at the idea of a League to Enforce Peace. Kaiser William told his American dentist, "Germany must remain armed to the teeth forever." If undefeated Hohenzollerns sit at the peace table their underlying motive will be to make a better job "next time." Wangenheim told Morgenthau at Constantinople in 1915 that what Germany wanted was an armistice, because "history presents no instance in a great war where an armistice has not resulted in a permanent peace." The Lansdowne letter would make for an armistice before the fundamental issues of the war are settled. It gives comfort to the enemy, and would be an ill omen for the Allies if it represented the sentiment of a major element of the people.

Lansdowne Criticizes Wilson

Lord Lansdowne criticizes President Wilson's Mount Vernon speech, with its picture of a "golden age to which we are bidden to look forward," because it does not provide a basis for preliminary peace negotiations. In this speech the President outlined in four paragraphs the moral aims for which we are fighting, without, indeed, making application to any particular nation involved. He put these objects in a single sentence, which Lord Lansdowne might well ponder before again pleading for an inconclusive peace with the Prussian. "What we seek," said Mr. Wilson, "is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." I have no patience with any one who says that America and the Allies have not defined specifically their war aims. They have done so again and again. Germany never has. Her avowed policy is to wait until the peace conference before going fully into these matters.

Last January President Wilson put America's aims in fourteen paragraphs

embracing every important issue raised by the war, but the terms were too specific to suit Germany's fancy. When in February President Wilson laid down four general principles for determining peace, the German Chancellor expressed assent to the principles. I held at the time, and still hold, that the President reversed the logical order. He should have announced the general principles first, their particular application later, and should then have nailed the bill of particulars to the mast. Germany has always been ready to give assent in a general way to general principles, but has always been averse to committing herself to a detailed application of these principles. Her record with Russia showed a ready and hearty assent to the Russian formula of "no annexations or indemnities," but revealed her a robber, in defiance of those principles, when she had gotten the unsuspecting Russians into her peace parley.

If Germany should undergo moral and spiritual regeneration, if her government should be democratized, if she should show to the world that she had repented and should be able to convince the nations that they might accept her as a safe and helpful neighbor, peace might then be had with an unbeaten Germany. I see no possibility of this taking place. Frank Bohn, an American citizen of German extraction who has been active in an American organization that has sought to encourage the growth of the democratic spirit in Germany, has returned from a visit to Switzerland convinced that there is little hope for democracy's growth in Germany at the present time. In the *Times* he tells of meeting many former leaders in the industrial and intellectual life of Germany who are now in Switzerland for their health. With one exception every German democratic exile in Switzerland declared that "only a decisive defeat of Germany's forces could begin the work of building up a German democracy." They told him there was yet no considerable group in Germany that understands democracy. Said Dr.

Continued on page 231

An ancient cemetery at Zurich, Switzerland, has been turned into a potato field.

Newsprint paper made from sawdust is now a fact, and the London *Times* is using it.

Over 70,000 alumni of American colleges are now in war service, mostly in army or navy.

Under the new high rates sleeping car business on most of the railroads has decreased 25 per cent.

Laverne W. Noyes, of Chicago, has given \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago for the education of soldiers and sailors and their descendants.

A Los Angeles (Cal.) young woman invited 1,000 friends to her wedding, rented a big hall, charged 50 cents admission and gave the proceeds to the Red Cross.

A placard over a bridge in Finland where thirty officers were crowded under water with bayonets by Germans and drowned, reads: "Swimming School for Officers."

Russian economists figure on paying their country's debts from the proceeds of 1,125,000,000 acres of timber in Russia, which is 63 per cent. of the whole world's timberlands.

Life insurance carried in this country at the end of 1917 exceeded \$60,000,000,000. The largest payment on a single life in 1917 was \$843,000, in the case of Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Melting-Pot

Representative Snell of New York says that because of restrictive Federal water power laws only 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. of the 60,000,000 horsepower available for development in this country has been utilized.

Millions of dollars of wild-cat securities are on the market for oil, automobiles, mining and other enterprises. In Oklahoma and other Western states promoters have enticed holders of Liberty Bonds to swap them for these wild-cat stocks.

To eradicate illiteracy among drafted men, the War Department has provided compulsory common school courses for soldiers at the different camps. The first classes at Camp Dix, N. J., had 629 pupils who could not read nor write English.

To keep our soldiers in "smokes" the American Y. M. C. A. canteens in France require 200,000,000 cigarettes and 4,500,000 cigars monthly. In a single order the Y. M. C. A. recently shipped 1337 tons of tobacco overseas. Kansas has an anti-cigarette law, but its soldiers smoke.

Patriotic women, an officer of the New York State Defense Council says, are over-feeding soldiers on their way to and from training and embarkation camps. Much of the food supplied to soldiers at railroad

stations, she says, is thrown away. She suggests that the superfluous food be given to undernourished children.

Grain shipped from this country to the Allies in the past fiscal year aggregated 340,000,000 bushels, or over 80,000,000 bushels more than in the previous year. Of meat and fats 3,011,100,000 pounds were sent, an increase of 844,600,000. This was made possible only by the strict conservation methods adopted by our people.

Pastor Dryander, founder of the new liberal German-American paper *Friedensruf*, of Zurich, Switzerland, telegraphed to the German Emperor, who has lost none of his six sons in the war, "How many sons has your majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated? If there have been no casualties in the imperial family, we demand an explanation."

In the recent Democratic primaries in Texas, every candidate from governor down to constable, who received the endorsement of the women's organization, won by a big majority. The women required each candidate to declare in favor of prohibition, equal suffrage, a win-the-war policy and clean government. Congressman McIlmore, who failed to uphold the Administration's war program, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Let the people think!

Danger in German Peace Feelers

Continued from page 230

Rosemeier, the distinguished Berlin journalist, "They will cheat you yet, those Junkers. Having won half the world by bloody murder, they are going to win the other half with tears in their eyes, crying for mercy."

We are rapidly reaching the stage where with streaming eyes Germany will call upon the nations to stop this fearful slaughter which is destroying the best men of all the nations involved. One can render no more humane or patriotic service than by sounding a warning not to give heed to her selfish and hypocritical plea. When Germany unbeaten launches her great offensive to save herself from the punishment and destruction that impends, let the world think of the Germany which made this war for her own selfish ends, of the Germany that violated her sworn pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium, that inspired the Turk to exterminate the Armenians, that has waged war in violation of the laws of God and of civilized nations, that has so often broken her word that her protestations can no longer be trusted. There will be Lansdownes and other pacifists, pro-Teutons and Bolsheviks in every land who will plead to give her a hearing and a chance. These are the real enemies of peace.

Pity for Russia

As the summer passes and cold weather approaches it becomes more and more apparent that in the months to come the wrath which many have felt toward Russia for her breakdown, and therefore betrayal of her allies, will be turned to pity. "The greatest tragedy the world has ever seen will be enacted this winter," says a friend of mine who has just returned from Russia, with which he has been familiar as a correspondent for fifteen years. "There is not enough food to keep even a fair percentage of the population over the winter. Little land is under cultivation, systems of distribution have completely broken down and the country

is facing a horror, the like of which has never visited a civilized land." Thus must the Russian people suffer for their own weaknesses and indecision, and millions of the innocent must die because a mob would rule.

An Allied Weakness

German strength is not yet exhausted, and in spite of the masterly strategy of Pétain and Foch which has knocked into a cocked hat Ludendorff's drive on Paris, there is still an element of weakness in the Allied management of the war. Colonel Repington, foremost British military critic, touches upon this vulnerable spot in an article in the *New York World*. He says the so-called Supreme War Council "cannot be supreme until America is represented on it by a statesman with powers equal to those of his colleagues." America has a representative. Who he is, not one person in a thousand knows. He should be a man of wide experience and international reputation, a statesman like Elihu Root or a soldier-statesman like General Leonard Wood. If a man of this type were our representative on the Supreme War Council, every one would know it and be proud of it. In the second place, Colonel Repington says the American representative should have powers equal to those of his colleagues. America had influence in creating the War Council, why should we withhold adequate power to our representative upon it? Colonel Repington says we should then look ahead, and having determined the military force that will be needed to finish the war victoriously in 1919, or 1920, the Council should allot to each ally his right proportion of effort. "I am not confident our military problem is being approached in this manner," said he, "and if it is not then I think we are in the rut of our old errors and the campaign will be needlessly postponed." The suggestions of Colonel Repington are worthy of study at Washington. Let politics be adjourned.

Thrift May or May Not Be Patriotic

By O. C. HARN

Director Division of Advertising, Committee on Public Information

THE W. S. S. campaign is now a success—financially. Two ideas have been pretty well presented to the people; namely, that thrift is a good thing and we spendthrift Americans should get on speaking terms with it, and secondly, if we buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates, it will help win the war. But I doubt if two out of a thousand people have more than a most hazy idea of *how* thrift or buying stamps will win the war. The most tangible result of thrift is having a little less of something you wanted and a little more money later for your own personal use than if you had spent it now. The benefit is a personal one, therefore, and how can that be hitched up with patriotism? The average person will reply, "Well, if I take what I have and buy War Savings Certificates, Uncle Sam will have the money to use in prosecuting the war." And that is about as deep as the average person goes with it.

As a matter of fact, the head of this work, had a far more profound and useful purpose in view in launching the W. S. S. campaign. It is not primarily to raise war funds. Uncle Sam can get all the money he needs for buying things with much less effort than the Thrift campaign has cost. But what if he can't find the things he wishes to buy? Supposing his soldiers are barefoot, and you and I have used up all the leather by buying shoes which we don't really need—new shoes when the old ones would do very well, and extra shoes, such as golf shoes, tennis shoes, high shoes, low shoes, special walking shoes and dress shoes.

You are asked to buy fewer shoes. Why? Is it that Uncle Sam may have the *ten dollars* you save? No; you are asked to save the *leather* itself for Uncle Sam. If you don't, the ten dollars won't do him any good. Conservation of material is a problem.

Even the Government, to which in war time we gladly give sweeping powers, cannot buy leather if it is not in the market; cannot commandeer wool if there is none.

I was present at a meeting of business men the other day to which a most discouraging report had just been made. The market had been scoured for an important material and none could be found.

"But," said one, "this is needed for a war product. The Government will commandeer the raw material for us."

"The Government cannot commandeer a material that doesn't exist," replied the man who had been searching in vain for it.

The people have gotten the idea clearly in the case of food. Mr. Hoover said to us, "You must use less sugar in your coffee and less wheat in your bread, because our allies and our soldiers abroad sorely need sugar and wheat." We gave up our sugar and our wheat willingly, because we saw the connection between our self-denial and the war purpose it served.

There is just as direct a connection between the call for general thrift and war purposes, but it is less obvious.

Perhaps linking it with the sale of a security has confused the issue instead of helping it. Let us put the emphasis more on the *saving* and less on the buying of the stamps.



Not Nut Meats Those Are Corn Puffs

Think of a grain food so enticing that folks use it as confections.

They do that with Puffed Grains—use them in candy making—scatter them on ice cream.

And they eat them like peanuts—sometimes doused with a little melted butter.

Bubbled Grain Foods

The latest Puffed Grain comes from corn hearts, steamed and exploded—puffed to raindrop size.

Sweet pellets of hominy are thus puffed to airy, toasted bubbles.

Corn Puffs are vastly different from Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice. But they are also shot from guns. Every food cell is exploded. They come to you as flimsy globules, thin and flavory—most delightful morsels.

Let children enjoy them—all day long, at mealtime and between meals.

They are ideal foods, easy to digest; and they taste like fairy tidbits.

Puffed Grains are the joy of millions in these summer days.



Food Confections

Buttered or salted, like peanuts or popcorn, Corn Puffs are confections. Eat them dry.

Or, lightly butter and crisp them before adding sugar and cream, and you'll multiply the flavor.

Corn Puffs
Puffed Rice
Puffed Wheat

All Bubble Grains
Each 15c
Except in Far West

6% Bonds of Solid Worth

THE first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are a logical investment for the funds of any one wishing complete safety and a good interest return.

Call or write for our booklet, "Safety and 6%," and our current 6% offerings in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations.

Ask for Booklet No. H-803

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK CHICAGO
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36 years without loss to any investor

Baby Bonds

When you buy \$100 bonds, you are buying the same bonds that another buys when he invests his \$1,000, \$10,000 or \$100,000.

You get a bond issued by the same company, on the same property. The interest and principal are payable at the same time. The security is identical.

In short, you get the same as the \$1,000 issue, split up into convenient \$100 denominations.

Send for list of offerings.

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WAR AND BUSINESS

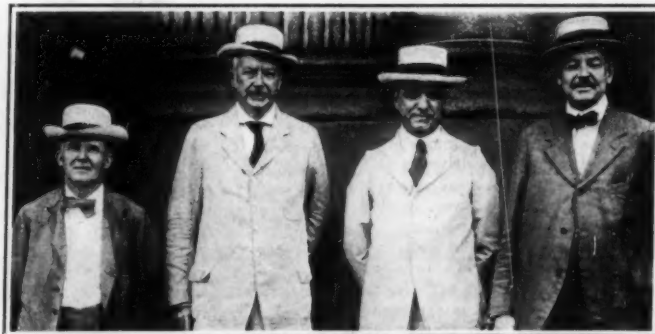
The War's effect upon commercial and financial conditions may be of importance to every one in business, large or small. The *BACHE REVIEW*, in condensed, graphic paragraphs, analyzes these movements. Recent issues contain articles on: Just Rights of Railroad Stockholders; A Reward for Holding United States Bonds; Draught Taxation Destructive; A Schwab Needed in Coal; Punishment not Peace, the Only Terms for Germany. Copies on application to J. S. Bache & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Under this heading

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on the opposite page, you will find a descriptive list of valuable booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield, with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



THE "BIG FOUR" WHO CONTROL THE NATION'S WIRE SERVICE

Committee, headed by Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson, which has taken charge of all the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States. This was done by virtue of the President's order placing these public utilities under Government control. The members of the committee are, from left to right, David J. Lewis, former Congressman from Maryland and later member of the Tariff Commission; Postmaster-General Burleson, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones; John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and William H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post Office Department. Mr. Lewis attends especially to operation of the lines.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

LUCK had been on Germany's side so long that the setback it has received in France, following the disastrous retreat of the Austrians from the Piave River front, has heartened the Allies and increased dissension among the Central Powers. Russia is a seething caldron, and may still give Germany far more trouble than it has anticipated. While peace may not be near, the conviction is felt that the entrance of America, fresh, stalwart and strong, into the great struggle, spells ultimate disaster for Germany and her allies. An unexpected event may bring peace, and if it should do so, we all know what the effect would be upon the stock market. For the sensational advance in the City of Paris 6's of 7 points in the two days following the news of the American-French offensive on the western front tells the story. The knowledge that every day brings peace nearer, and that with peace must come a tremendous demand for raw material, which we alone, of all the nations in the world, can supply, is strengthening the determination of investors to hold their securities for higher prices. The cheerful crop outlook has also contributed to this result.

It is fair to say that among all the Allies, there is none in which the determination to win the war at all costs is more firmly held than by us. We hear of strikes instigated by self-seeking labor leaders and made possible by their arrogance and arbitrary methods, but the captains of industry, like the soldiers in the trenches, are not striking, but are working night and day to win the war. They make no complaint, as to the amount of war taxation that may be levied. They only ask that war taxes shall be levied equally and fairly, so that all may stand their part of the burden in proportion to their ability to do so.

The recent statement of Mr. E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, that he would not complain if the Government found it necessary to take 80 per cent. of the excess war profits of his great corporation if needed

to win the war, is significant of the attitude of all our captains of industry. Do we realize the tremendous war tax bills of the corporations? The United States Steel corporation—erroneously called the "steel trust"—paid war taxes last year aggregating more than a quarter of a billion of dollars, and this year will pay a million war taxes every day. In the comparatively small industrial center of Youngstown, Ohio, three steel concerns paid \$35,000,000 in Federal taxes the past year. The tax-making powers will be wise if they will so regulate their legislation as to encourage and not discourage the large business enterprises which must pay the bulk of the war bill.

I have witnessed a number of periods of severe depression in Wall Street during the past thirty years of my observations. Some of them have been far more serious than the present. All have been more acute. Always out of the shadows we have emerged again into the sunlight, and it is always well to remember that no matter how dark the day or how heavy the clouds, the sun is still shining behind them in full effulgence. It only needs assurance that the peace of the world will ultimately be secured, and that we are to have the common sense to solve conservatively the manifold problems which the war has created to make things lively on Wall Street.

While many thoughtful souls are perturbed by the tendencies of the times and by some of the inexplicable acts of the powers that be, the fact remains that this country—perhaps as no other—has a large, thoughtful investing class, numbering millions, and that these must and will stand as a solid wall against the confiscatory tide of socialistic fads and notions.

M., SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.: The par value of Industrial Alcohol is \$100, and its dividend is 16 per cent.

M., NEW ORLEANS, LA.: You might divide your \$500 between Seaboard Air Line 5's and Great Northern pfld.

J., KINGSFORD, TENN.: Wright-Martin is just beginning to get the results of its increasing war orders and looks better to keep than to sell.

M., MONTREAL, N. C.: Consolidated Gas &

The Graphite Industry and Its Possibilities

Among the industries which have shown great growth during the last few years, there are not many that have profited more than the graphite industry, the future possibilities of which are clearly set forth in an interesting article in our fortnightly publication.

Securities Suggestions

Numbers 12 and 13 of this publication, which currently discusses important developments in the financial world, also contain articles on the following subjects:

Present Status of the Oil Industry
Royal Dutch to Increase Capitalization
Attractive Foreign Government Bonds
Fortnightly Market Analysis
The Part Payment Plan

To get these free booklets, write us for 20-D

R.C. MEGARGEL & CO.

Established 1901
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges
27 Pine Street—New York

Buy War Savings Stamps

During August, \$4.19, and one cent additional for each following month during 1918

The Government Buys it Back from You January 1st, 1923 for

\$5.00

Buy it outright for Cash. Or buy it on the Installment Plan: 25c down and 25c as often as possible.

W. S. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE

United States Government

The Leslie-Judge Co. is an authorized agent of the United States Government in the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps to the public. Our services are gladly rendered free.

This space has been contributed by the publishers of *Leslie's*

Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore has a good record as a dividend payer and the company's notes seem safe.

P., CYMBRIA MINES, LA.: I consistently advised my readers against purchasing Ford Tractor and explained that Henry Ford had nothing to do with it. I think you are sensible in not sending good money after bad.

T., LANSPORT, PENNA.: With Government guarantee of revenue, Southern Pacific and Atchison should not be in danger from the progress of the war. These stocks, as well as American Tel. & Tel., seem good to hold.

D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Wabash pfd. A may be classed as a business man's speculation. The company's earnings during the first half of this year show a decline from the same period of 1917. The latest quarterly dividend of \$1 was declared June 26th, subject to the approval of the railroad administration at Washington. At this writing the dividend has not been approved. The amount of pfd. A is to be increased nearly \$25,000,000 by conversion of pfd. B. That is likely to result in a lower price for pfd. A.

B., SIDNEY, OHIO: I think well of a purchase of 25 shares of American Car & Foundry and of 5 shares of Westinghouse common. Willys-Overland has not the investment quality of the others, but it is a well-regarded speculation. Among stocks which have a speculative as well as investment quality may be named Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, American Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent. pfd. As a purely financial proposition it would be to your advantage to convert first and second Liberty Loan 4's into 4 1/2's.

S., CASTLE, N. Y.: Corn Products common has a good speculative outlook but has had a marked rise already. C. F. & I., at about the same price, looks as good and pays dividends now. Penna. Ky. Oil is on a 16 per cent. basis, and the stock sells at about par. The company has been in existence less than a year and a half, and is not seasoned. It does not at present appear likely to become a "leading" oil company. Inspiration and Anaconda are among the good coppers. Utah also is among the best. Kennecott's reduced dividend is said to be safe, but the stock is not so well regarded as formerly.

M., NEW YORK: The Rock Island, Arkansas and Louisiana 4 1/2's are a first lien on about 364 miles of railroad, and are guaranteed by the Rock Island Railroad Company. They seem well secured and the mortgage contains a tax-free covenant. Rock Island ref. or gen. 4's are better regarded. The low price of R. I. A. & L. 4 1/2's is due partly to market conditions and probably also to lack of popular demand. N. Y. C. deb. 6's are a good business man's investment. Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent. pfd. is one of the best industrials. Diversify your purchases with your \$5,000. You might also consider American Woolen pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Corn Products pfd. at par.

K., TYRONE, PENNA.: The safest stock on your list is Atchison pfd., dividend rate 5 per cent. Southern Pacific, paying 6 per cent., is reasonably safe. Anglo-American Oil pays 30 per cent. on par about (\$5). It is an S. O. subsidiary, as is Washington Oil, which on a par of \$10 paid 40 per cent. in 1917. Westinghouse Electric and American Woolen are both good. Pierce Oil has prospects, but it is a non-dividend payer and speculative. N. Y. O. & W. R. R. pays a moderate dividend and is not specially desirable except for a long pull. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore is an export trade concern whose position has been strengthened by new

control. Its dividend is \$4 per year and the stock is a good business man's purchase. International Nickel, paying \$4 per year, is a fair speculation. Inspiration Copper pays \$8 and stands high among mining securities. Magnate Copper is a cheap gamble as yet, although the property is said to be promising.

L., BOSTON, MASS.: It is rumored that the Burns Company, which deals in coal and ice so successfully and which has become a strong competitor of the American Ice Co., is contemplating a combination with the latter, or its absorption. The Burns Company sells coal and ice and in this way keeps its equipment busy summer and winter. Long ago stockholders of the American Ice Co. suggested that the coal business could be adopted advantageously, but this suggestion was never carried out. It gave the Burns Company the opportunity it sought to enter into severe competition with the old-established concern. A number of the stockholders of the American Ice Co. are demanding the full 6 per cent. dividend on the preferred, and a stockholders' committee is being organized to bring its influence to bear upon the situation at the next annual meeting. Those who are interested in this committee are invited to send their proxies to me.

New York, August 10, 1918.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Investors and business men find in the "Bache Review" much valuable information and sound guidance. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Investors wishing to avail themselves of high Western interest rates might consider selected loans on improved Seattle property offered by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., 3d Avenue & Spring Street, Seattle, Wash. The firm will gladly send details.

John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, will supply to any applicant Circular M-4, "Partial Payment Bond Suggestions," of much interest to small investors. The circular gives combinations of baby bonds, diversified for safety and yielding 5 1/2 to 8 per cent.

The investment merit of the shares of the Texas Company, one of the leading independent oil companies, has been analyzed by E. W. Wagner & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. This analysis will be mailed to any applicant for Special Review "L. W."

As war-proof investments of the best type, the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company, 60 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, recommends various 6 per cent real estate first mortgage serial gold bonds. The company will send its booklet, "A Buyers' Guide to Good Investments," to any address.

Agricultural lands in Oklahoma secure the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds dealt in by Aurelius Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The bonds mature in two to five years and are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. The firm invites correspondence.

Iowa first farm mortgage and tax-free municipal bonds are highly regarded in financial circles. These issues are among the safest and are readily marketable. They can be bought on partial payments. Details are given in "Iowa Investments No. 153 C," sent to all applicants by the Bankers Mortgage Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Owing to the continued growth of Seattle, the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, bonds based

Continued on page 234

Pacific Coast Bonds

ON the Pacific Coast the problem of finding homes for industrial workers has become perhaps even more acute than elsewhere. Even the largest cities have found their normal domiciling capacity far too small to care for concentrations of population incidental to war industries. Moreover, in many cases war's demands have resulted in starting new industries that will be permanent, and other influences have contributed to rapid but stable growth.

In the case of the Puget Sound cities where the development of great shipbuilding plants has accentuated the immediate need for more houses, the real problem is to provide quickly for a permanent expansion. In Seattle, where growth has been steady and home-building especially brisk for the last year, the Mayor recently appealed to lot owners to erect 5,000 substantial new houses, pointing out that forty thousand more men are working in that city today than two years ago. Apart from war business, the future of that city is assured by a remarkable growth in foreign commerce, the permanency of lumber manufacture, and the thriving state of agriculture in the Pacific Northwest.

In such permanent city building, accomplished largely by individual property owners, the mortgage banker finds an opportunity for extraordinary service. He is the necessary intermediary between the small builder and the large sources of capital; the medium through which the

outside investor can connect with the need of the individual borrower by buying mortgage, or bonds based on them.

This demand for capital extends, of course, beyond the needs of home-builders. Naturally, it is felt in the necessary improvements in business properties in the same cities. Here, the larger amounts of money needed could only be supplied by the big reservoirs of capital if it were not for the real estate mortgage bond—the division of a considerable mortgage into bond units that are available to the smaller investor. John G. Price, of Seattle, calls attention to the interesting fact that the first mortgage bond plan has helped materially in the building of all Pacific Coast cities, for there the stability and attractiveness of that type of security have been emphasized by the higher interest yield usually possible in cities removed from the centers of capital, and the security behind a judiciously selected business property investment is certain to increase with the city's growth. The investor who is curious about the reasons why bonds of this character may yield as high as seven per cent. should bear in mind the basic facts that, even in the largest of the Pacific Coast cities, business properties have not yet reached the maximum values at which similar properties become more or less fixed in Eastern cities; and that, as a rule, a smaller per cent. of a property's value is represented in the mortgage loan.



Keds for Economy and Comfort

EVERYWHERE the vogue this year, Keds will make the sun-shiny days more pleasant and enjoyable. Wearing these restful hot-weather shoes, your feet will step more lightly—you will know the true meaning of foot-ease in walking.

And what are Keds? They are the last word in Summer footwear. The soles are of live, springy rubber; the tops of high-grade canvas, flexible, yielding to every step.



Trim-looking, long-wearing Keds are made by the world's largest rubber manufacturer in a variety of styles and grades. There is satisfaction in every pair and their price is within range of every purse.

Whether you tread the soft turf or city pavements, Keds are the Summer shoes to suit your every purpose. They mean style, economy, service for all the family.

More than 50,000 dealers in the United States have Keds. Ask your dealer for Keds. Look for the name "Keds" stamped on the sole.

National
Keds
\$1.50 up

Campfire
Keds
\$1.25 up

Champion
Keds
\$1.00 up

Sizes for boys and girls cost less

United States Rubber Company

New York

Buyer's Guide for Leslie's Readers

You can learn a great deal about what you're thinking of buying by writing to the manufacturers for their catalogs—especially if you don't know of a convenient store where you can look at the goods themselves.

Most manufacturers publish complete catalogs about their products, and are glad to send these to any inquirer who is genuinely interested.

Even if you're not sure of buying the article right now, it's a good thing to send for the catalog and "read up" on it; then when you are ready to buy you'll be sure of buying the right product, and you'll know exactly the kind of service you can expect from it.

And frequently your finding out more about it now will make you want to get it a good deal sooner than you anticipated.

Here are some brief reminders typical of the great variety of prospective purchases you can learn about through the advertising columns of LESLIE'S:

Accountancy—Free book of accountancy facts and information about training by mail in spare time. Low tuition—easy terms. LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 551-H, Chicago.

Agents—Marvelous wireless toy sells quickly at good profit. Free particulars from Mandel Toy Co., 1457 West Congress St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents—Establish in your community one of the American Midget Marvel Roller Flour Mills. Write for catalog and experience of successful owners to Anglo-American Mill Co., 515-521 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

Agents—Fischer's Auto Bed. Write for special introductory offer. Casper Fischer, 201-8 Hippodrome Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Agents—Both Memory Course sent for a five days' free trial by the Division of Business Education, Dept. 10, Independent Corporation, 119 W. 40th St., New York City.

Agents—To sell screen door checks. Full particulars upon request by Thomas Mfg. Co., 4414 East St., Dayton, Ohio.

Automobile Axes—Booklet B-4, "The Companies Timken Keeps," gives a list of the car builders who use Timken-Detroit Axes in making their cars and will be sent free by The Timken-Detroit Axle Company, Detroit, Mich.

Auto Bumpers—Supply your dealer's name and Gemco Mfg. Co., 769 So. Peirce St., Milwaukee, will send catalog.

Autowire—Baseline Autowire hauls you out of trouble. Write for literature to Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Bicycles—Factory-to-rider prices. Catalog free. Mead Cycle Co., 174, Chicago, Ill.

Bicycles—Easy monthly payments. Free catalog from Arrow Cycle Co., Dept. 9445, 19th St. & California Ave., Chicago.

Books—Both Memory Course sent for a five days' free trial by the Division of Business Education, Dept. 10, Independent Corporation, 119 W. 40th St., New York City.

Books—Table of contents of "Personal Help for the Married," sent free upon request by The S. A. Mullikin Co., Dept. 1306, Marietta, Ohio.

Brushes—All kinds. Illustrated literature free from John L. Whiting, J. J. Adams & Co., Dept. L, Boston, Mass.

Business Advancement—Learn how your mental and financial business growth can be assured. Send for copy of 112-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," sent free by Alexander & Hamilton Institute, 318 Astor Place, New York City.

Business Opportunity—In each town for man with a few dollars to make money in Popcorn Crispette business. Free illustrated circular from W. Z. Long Co., 1387 High St., Springfield, O.

Business Statistics—Weekly service of fundamental statistics presented in ways most practically useful to business executives and to investors. Free particulars from Babson's Statistical Organization, Dept. K-26, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Canoes—Free catalog from Old Town Canoe Co., 773 Middle St., Old Town, Me.

Carburetors—The New Stromberg holds the world's record for fuel economy. Free literature from Stromberg Motor Devices Co., Dept. 511, 61 East 25th Street, Chicago. Give name, model and year of your car.

Chemical Products—For factory and laboratory. Ask for free information on any product in which you are interested. Du Pont Chemical Works, L. W. Equitable Bldg., New York City.

Cook Books—Corn Products Cook Book and Mazola Book of Recipes sent free by Corn Products Refining Co., P. O. Box 161, New York.

Correspondence Courses—Courses in engineering, architecture, chemistry, salesmanship, illustrating, bookkeeping, traffic management, automobile operation, agriculture, etc., etc. Free particulars about correspondence courses in any subject in which you are interested. Mention present occupation. International Correspondence Schools, Box 4199, Scranton, Pa.

Deafness—Free booklet showing how the Morley Phone affords relief. 100,000 sold. The Morley Co., Perry Bldg., Dept. 774, Philadelphia.

Diamonds—Easy payments. Free catalog of diamonds, watches, jewelry, sent by Loftis Bros. & Co., Dept. A 875, 105 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Diamonds—Send for offer and free catalog No. 77-A to J. M. Lyon & Co., 1 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Diamonds—Bargain bulletin of diamonds, watches and other jewelry free from Jos. De Roy & Sons, 1536 De Roy Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Health—Free copyrighted book, "Conscious Evolution," and "The Science of Life," sent by Alois P. Swoboda, 2153 Berkeley Bldg., New York.

Health—Interesting booklet about Sanatogen, endorsed by 21,000 physicians, sent free by Bauer Chemical Co., Inc., 26 M. Irving Place, New York.

Health—Booklet entitled "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy" sent free by Lionel Strongfort, 610 Park Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Household Economy—Woolson's Economy Expense Book saves time and money for you by keeping track of income and expenses in systematic manner. Sent on free trial if you write George B. Woolson & Co., 120-8 West 32nd St., New York, saying that you will return in five days or pay \$2 for it.

Jewelry—Catalog of Lachette gems sent free. Harold Lachman Co., 12 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. 9445, Chicago, Ill.

Jewelry—Free catalog of White Valley Gems, which look and wear like diamonds. White Valley Gem Co., 825 Wulsin Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Law Instructions—For catalogue and particulars, address "Detroit College of Law, 36 Wetherell St., Detroit, Michigan."

Lockers—Steel lockers afford protection from fire. Catalog free. Durand Steel Locker Co., 1570 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg., Chicago.

Lubrication—Free 32-page booklet containing complete discussion of lubrication problems, and list of troubles with remedies, applied to automobiles, motorcycles, tractors and motorboat engines. Vacuum Oil Co., 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Medicine—The uses of Listerine explained in booklet "Domestic Medicine" sent free by Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Men's Clothing—New York tailoring, \$15 to \$35. Free style book and 52 samples from Bell Tailors, Dept. G, 134 Walker St., New York.

Men Wanted—For Machine Shop and Foundry. Good pay; permanent positions. For machine shop: Assemblers and erectors for steam turbines; operators for boring mills, lathes, planers and milling machines. For foundry: molders, coremakers and general foundry men. Write Employment Office, General Electric Co., Erie, Pa. Your letter strictly confidential.

Motor Trucks—Seven models, \$4 to 5-ton. Write on business stationery for free book on any model interested. Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Dept. K, Alma, Mich.

Motor Trucks—\$5000 in awards to the owners and drivers of trucks for greatest efficiency in hauling. Full particulars will be sent by the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

Motor Trucks—The White Company, 879 E. 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio, will send free a copy of their 1918 Roll Call, giving a list of the number of White trucks in service, and by what companies they are being used.

Music—A 64-page book on "How to Learn Piano or Organ" will be sent free by M. L. Quinn Conservatory, Studio D. G., Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Musical Instruments—Complete catalog sent free by Gibson Mandolin-Guitar Co., 207 Parsons St., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Oil—Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil free with a circular on razor-saving from Three-in-One Oil Co., 165 CER, Broadway, New York City.

Ointment—Samples of ointment, talcum, and soap sent free by Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston, Mass.

Personal Treatment—An attractive booklet on Nujol treatment will be sent free by Section 5, Nujol Department, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Bayonne, New Jersey.

Pliers—Booklet entitled "Plier Pointers" sent free by Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., Dept. B, Utica, N. Y.

Refrigerator-Proof Tubes—5,000 miles guaranteed. Free tubes and tire catalog from The Tolliver Tube & Tire Co., 337 Tolliver Bldg., Denver.

Racks—Catalog of fireproof Durand Steel Racks for use in commercial storerooms, sent free by Durand Steel Rack Co., 1570 Ft. Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Revolvers—Illustrated catalog No. 17 about revolvers, automatic pistols and automatic machine guns sent free by Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Rifles—The following booklets, "Boy Scout Marksmanship," "Four American Boys Who Are Famous Rifle Shots," "How a Boy Made the First Remington," and "Boys' Rifle Club," will be sent free by The Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Inc., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Seeds—216-page seed catalog, with 103 colored illustrations, sent free, if you ask for Burpee Seed No. 4, Haz W. Coe Burpee & Co., Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Service Flags—also photo-cards and service flag pins. Particulars free from United Service Flag Co., 1156 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Shampoo—A trial size of Cantrox shampoo will be sent free upon request by H. S. Peterson & Co., Dept. 220, 214 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Shock Absorbers—For Ford cars—particulars of 10-day free trial offer sent by Robert H. Hassler Inc., 1065 Naomi St., Indianapolis.

Shoes—\$3 to \$8 per pair. Free booklet showing how to order shoes by mail sent by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 151 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Shoes—Designed by army surgeons—very comfortable and long-wearing. Free catalog from Jos. M. Herman Shoe Co., 807 Albany Bldg., Boston.

Soaps—Samples of soap, ointment, and talcum sent free by Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston, Mass.

Stocks—Profitable investments in high-grade securities. Ask for free circular L-42, "Partial Payment Plan," from L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Success—A "Power of Will," which has made many men successful, sent without charge for free examination. Write Pelton Publishing Co., 47-J Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., that you will either return book in 5 days or remit \$3.

Tent Couch—For outdoor recreation, interesting booklet sent on request by Remy Tent-Couch Co., 2209 East Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Tire Repair Business—500 men needed to establish profitable agencies in National Tire Repair Service. Small capital required. Free particulars about money-making opportunity and about free school of tire-repairing. Haywood Tire & Equipment Co., 746 Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tours—Denver, the gateway to 12 national parks and 32 national monuments. The Denver Tourist Bureau, 633 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo., will send detailed descriptive literature upon request.

Tours—To the Pacific Northwest. Write for free illustrated booklet on trips throughout the Northwest, to the office of the Executive Secretary, Herbert Cuthbert, Pacific Northwest Tourist Ass'n, 1017-1018 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Trucks—Booklet "Solves the Delivery Problem" telling how, sent by Smith Motor Truck Corporation, Chicago.

Typewriters—The Oliver Typewriter, formerly \$100, now \$49. De Luxe Catalog and book "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," free from The Oliver Typewriter Co., 1046 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Typewriting—New way—80 to 100 words a minute—full particulars from The Tulloss School, 443 College Hill, Springfield, O.

Watches—Easy payments. Color illustrated catalog free from Burlington Watch Co., Dept. 2143, 19th & Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Watches—\$2.50 a month. Free watch book from Santa Fe Watch Co., Dept. 626, Topeka, Kansas.

Watches—Easy payments. 112-page watch and jewelry catalog free from Alfred Ware Co., Dept. 873, St. Louis, Mo.

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

NOTE: Three features of this issue are of special interest. Mr. Hare has given us some interesting pictures of Italy's heavy artillery on pp. 216-217. Mrs. McClary describes the kind of volunteer wanted for the tank service and his training in the camp set aside for this purpose. Mr. Klein emphasizes the ever-present danger from German propaganda in his pictures and articles on p. 215.

Shelling Out the "Hunkies," Italy's Long Tom Hard at Work, pp. 216-217. Describe all the operations connected with the firing of a single shot from a great gun. Just how is it aimed? Who is responsible for the aiming of the gun? How many men are needed to operate the gun successfully? Which of them has the most important position and why? What special training or skill is needed to use one of these guns successfully? Why are they called "naval" guns? What special purpose do they serve? How do they compare in size with the other forms of artillery in use? (Consult a file of LESLIE'S for examples of various guns used, their size, etc.) Have we any such guns in this country? Where would they be useful and why? If one of these guns was stationed in your town how large a territory would it command? What towns would be within its range? Argue that it is, or it is not economical to use such a gun frequently in military operations. (Note steps involved in placing the gun in position, in supplying it with ammunition, and the expense involved in its use.) Where on the Italian front would you expect to find such guns and why? (Look up carefully the battle-line in answering this question.)

"The Give 'Em Hell, Boys," p. 212. How important a branch of the service is that represented by the tank corps? How long does it take to turn out a "Tanker"? What are the necessary qualifications for this service? What are the chances for promotion? How recent is the service? What other method of fighting might be compared with it as a comparatively new factor in war? How do the tanks compare in getting results? Justify the motto adopted "Treat 'Em Rough." Look up recent exploits of the tanks, especially in connection with our advance on the Marne. (See picture, p. 224.)

A Plague of Hun Spies, p. 215. Take an outline map of the world and indicate upon it by crosses the various islands and countries where the Germans have tried to make trouble. Explain why each of these crosses represents a danger spot. Look up a bit of the history of the country and possibly a description of the people living there. How far apart are the two islands represented by the pictures? How large and how densely popu-

lated are they? How do the people of these islands compare in civilization? Upon what kind of armies do they rely? Are they organized and equipped in an up-to-date fashion? Do such conditions make it easier or more difficult for German spies to accomplish results? Read Mr. Klein's account of the interference of Germany in Samoa in 1888. (Issue of April 13, 1918.) Compare the methods used by the Germans then with their methods as described in the present article. Contrast with these methods the action of England and the United States. What principles or considerations governed us in what we did? Read Robert Louis Stevenson's account of these events in his *Footnote to History: Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa*, written at the time. Compare his account with that by Mr. Klein who was also an eye-witness. It is interesting to compare accounts of our relations with Germany written ten or fifteen years ago with accounts written since we entered the war. See for example Coolidge the *United States as a World Power* (Macmillan 1908) Chap. XI, and the references to Germany in Fish, *American Diplomacy* (Holt 1915).

The Orient's Finest Fighting Men, p. 213. What other armies are there in the Orient to whom these fighting men might be compared? Point out why these are the "finest." Is there anything in the pictures themselves to justify such a statement? Is military service universal in Japan? Have they been influenced in their training and equipment by any of the European nations? How long has Japan had a powerful army? How did it compare with our own in size and equipment in peace times? How large an army could Japan supply to the Allies today? Where and how could it be used to advantage? For facts about Japan's army and navy see Part II of Porter's *Japan the Rise of a Modern Power* (Oxford Press). Compare this army with the Chinese and Siamese pictured in earlier issues of LESLIE'S.

Watching the Nation's Business, p. 224. Compare the work done by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Garfield in your community. How necessary is the work of each? What are the important problems now before Congress? How important are they? What are some of the other problems before the National Government? Is their solution "up to" Congress?

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 233

on a building in the central business section of that city and bearing 7 per cent. form an attractive investment. Full information about these bonds with photographs and literature may be obtained from the Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 3d Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

There are already several Liberty Bond issues and there will soon be more. This creates a situation which puzzles the average investor. For his convenience the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, has prepared a concise comparison of the six issues of Liberty Bonds now outstanding. A copy of this circular will be sent to any address on request for L-86.

The Straus plan of safeguarding first mortgage serial bonds has created widespread confidence in the securities offered by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. These are 6 per cent. issues, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The firm's interesting

booklet "Safety and 6 Per Cent." and a list of offerings will be sent upon request for booklet H-803.

A dollar a day for nearly every working day in the year can be obtained by investing only about \$3,800 in 50 shares of Cities Service preferred stock. The Cities Service Company is among the largest and strongest oil and public utility organizations. Its dividends are paid monthly. For fuller information regarding the investment opportunity here offered write for circular L W-90 to Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

Those who would be well informed on current financial matters cannot ignore the Slattery Library, useful miniature volumes compiled by Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York. The first six volumes comprise "Investor's Pocket Manual," and handbooks on Standard Oils, independent oils, sugar, copper and motor stocks. All are helpful. They can be obtained free by sending to Slattery & Co., for "Re, offer 77-D."

Certain-teed

Roofing

From every standpoint of service and cost, *Certain-teed* has proved itself the best *type* of roofing for most buildings and the best *quality* roofing of its type.

For great structures or small out-buildings—for factories, stores, hotels, barns, sheds, garages, etc. (and in shingle form for residences), *Certain-teed* has become a world-wide standard.

Its economy is three-fold first cost moderate, laying cost low, up-keep practically nothing.

Its efficiency embraces every important roofing quality, — weather proof, spark proof, rust proof, clean and sanitary, and very durable. *Certain-teed* is not affected by acids, fumes or smoke and does not melt under the hottest sun.

It is better economy to buy *Certain-teed* than it is to buy cheap roofing: the cost of laying is the same for both, and what you pay for laying *Certain-teed* is practically your only cost, for *Certain-teed* is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness, and requires little or no attention during that period.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Offices in the Principal Cities of America

Manufacturers of
Certain-teed
Paints
Varnishes
Roofing

*View of pier at Tacoma,
roofed with Certain-teed*



OMAR OMAR

-After you've won
the final set-

When your labored breathing eases up—and
you feel that lazy languor in your legs—and
you want to loaf a little more before you bathe
—and you light up—and are certain that a
cigarette's aroma tastes the sweetest—

Try Omar Aroma
OmarOmar
spells **Aroma**

The very name is redolent with aroma
For Omar is the aromatic blend of 13 kinds of
rich Turkish and 6 of ripe domestic tobaccos
—which make the perfect Turkish blend.

These aromatic tobaccos, mixed in a sterilizing
cylinder of burnished copper through which
white clouds of super-heated steam are forced,
blend into one perfect Omar aroma; then
rightly graduated cooling seals in the perfect
aroma.

And there Omar aroma is sure to stay—until
some time when a cigarette is sure to taste
the sweetest—you try Omar—perhaps after
you've won the final set—or some other time
when keen good taste insists that only Omar's
aroma can make a cigarette taste sweetest:

*Aroma makes a cigarette
They've told you that for years*

20 Cigarettes
for
20 Cents

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